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Japan

Government Denies DPRK Sanctions Being Lifted

Sanctions Said To Be Lifted

OW 0609072688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
6 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan will lift a package of sanctions against North Korea next week, before the Seoul Olympics open on September 17, government sources said.

The sanctions, imposed last January 26, restrict personal contacts between Japan and North Korea.

In Seoul, YONHAP News Agency reported Tuesday that the Japan Government has told South Korea that Tokyo will lift the sanctions next week.

Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi, who left for North Korea on Tuesday morning, met Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday and asked him to lift the sanctions.

Takeshita told Yamaguchi at that time that Japan is ready to promote relations with North Korea.

The Japanese Government has said in announcing the sanctions that North Korea was responsible for the November 29 loss of a South Korean airliner over the Andaman Sea. The package includes a restriction on contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries.

It also bars Japanese Government employees from visiting North Korea and bans flights between Japan and North Korea.

Under the sanctions Japan has not restricted the entry of North Korea officials to enter Japan and imposed strict checks on shore leave for crew members of North Korean ships entering Japanese ports.

Ministry Official Denies Report

OW 0609102988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT
6 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—A top-level Foreign Ministry official on Tuesday categorically denied a report that the Japanese Government will lift a package of sanctions against North Korea before the Seoul Olympics start September 17.

In Seoul, YONHAP News Agency reported Tuesday that Japan has told South Korea that Tokyo will end the sanctions against Pyongyang next week.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the report is misinformation.

The official added that Japan's policy is that it will review sanctions after the Seoul Olympics is completed successfully.

Japanese sanctions against North Korea were imposed last January 26 and restrict contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries. They also bar Japanese government employees from visiting North Korea.

Japan imposed the measures to punish North Korea, which Tokyo said was responsible for the loss of a South Korean airliner with 115 people aboard over the Andaman Sea last November.

Takeshita Wants Better Relations With DPRK

OW 0509105788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT
5 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday told Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the secretary general of the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party, that he hopes to improve relations with North Korea.

Yamaguchi, who is scheduled to leave here for Pyongyang Tuesday to attend a ceremony celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of North Korea, met Takeshita at the Prime Minister's Official Residence for 30 minutes.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, the JSP secretary general said he told Takeshita that he will do his utmost in Pyongyang to help secure the release of two Japanese seamen held captive in North Korea on spy charges since December 1983.

He also urged the prime minister to lift sanctions against North Korea before the Seoul Olympics which opens on September 17 to help release them, Yamaguchi said.

Takeshita thanked him for the JSP's efforts to improve relations with Pyongyang which has no diplomatic ties with Tokyo, he said.

Yamaguchi quoted the prime minister as saying he wants to resolve the issue of the two seamen as soon as possible from the humanitarian point of view.

Takeshita asked Yamaguchi to make efforts for the solution of the problem when he visits Pyongyang, Yamaguchi said.

The two Japanese seamen in question are Isamu Beniko, 57, skipper of the Japanese freighter Fujisan Maru No. 18, and the ship's chief engineer, Yoshio Kuriura, 56.

They were arrested when their freighter returned to North Korea two months after a defecting North Korean soldier, Ku Min-hong, stowed away aboard the ship as it was bound for Japan.

Last December, they were convicted of espionage and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

Yamaguchi urged Takeshita to take a positive attitude toward human exchange between Japan and North Korea and said he will deliver a letter of JSP chairwoman Takako Doi to President Kim Il-song, inviting the Workers' Party of North Korea to send a delegation to Japan.

Takeshita was quoted as saying he will make a decision according to circumstances whether or not to allow entry of such a delegation.

Yamaguchi told reporters that he will inform North Korean officials that Takeshita is making zealous efforts to improve relations with North Korea.

Yamaguchi also said he will urge North Korea to resume government-level negotiations for the release of the two seamen.

The JSP secretary general said Doi's visit to Pyongyang last year paved the way for government-level negotiations on the release of the two seamen but that the release of Min last November after four years in custody and Japanese sanctions imposed against North Korea last January stalled the talks.

Japan imposed the sanctions to punish North Korea, which the Japanese Government said was responsible for the loss of a South Korean airliner with 115 people aboard last November.

The sanctions strictly limit personnel exchanges between Japan and North Korea.

A five-member JSP delegation, to be led by Yamaguchi, will leave for Beijing Tuesday, stay overnight there and enter Pyongyang on Wednesday.

The JSP delegation will return here next Monday via Beijing.

JSP Urges Lifting Sanctions on North Korea
*OW0209110188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party renewed its call Friday for an early lifting of Japan's sanctions against North Korea, which strictly restrict exchanges with the communist country.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi made the call in a meeting with Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, who announced the sanctions last January 26, JSP officials said.

The officials quoted Obuchi as telling Yamaguchi that it is difficult to ease or lift the sanctions before the Seoul Olympics scheduled to be held September 17 through October 2.

Yamaguchi will meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday, one day before leaving Tokyo for a week-long visit to North Korea by way of China, they said.

He will ask Takeshita to lift the sanctions, which restrict contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries and bars Japanese Government employees from visiting North Korea.

Yamaguchi is scheduled to attend a September 9 ceremony in Pyongyang marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of North Korea.

In Pyongyang, Yamaguchi will meet North Korean officials and ask them to release two Japanese seamen detained there for over four years and eight months, the officials said.

The sanctions include strict checks on shore leave of crew members of North Korean ships visiting Japanese ports and also bans flights between Japan and North Korea.

The Japanese Government imposed the sanctions to punish North Korea which it said was responsible for the loss of a South Korean airliner with 115 people aboard over the Andaman Sea on November 29, 1987.

The two Japanese seamen held captive in North Korea are Isamu Beniko, skipper of the freighter Fujisan Maru No. 18, and Yoshio Kuriura, its chief engineer.

They were arrested in December 1983 when their boat went to North Korea two months after a North Korean soldier stowed away to Japan aboard the ship.

JSP Delegation Leaves for DPRK
*OW0609025688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT
6 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi left for North Korea via Beijing on Tuesday as head of a five-member party delegation.

The JSP delegation will attend a ceremony in Pyongyang on Friday marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of North Korea.

During their stay in Pyongyang through Monday, Yamaguchi and his party will meet senior North Korean officials and ask them to free two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since December 1983, JSP officials said.

Government Hopes for Peaceful Solution in Burma
*OW0509123188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japan has expressed its strong hope that the Burmese Government will make efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to an ongoing political unrest sparked by violent antigovernment protests, Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata said Monday.

Japan's Ambassador to Rangoon Hiroshi Otaka conveyed the Japanese Government's hope to Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister U Soe Hlaing on Sunday. Murata said.

Otaka was quoted as telling U Soe Hlaing that the political situation in Burma remains unstable and the country's economy is rapidly deteriorating.

Otaka said that tensions continue to increase ahead of next Monday, when president Maung Maung plans to convene a Burma Socialist Program Party meeting to consider a popular vote on whether to continue with 26 years of one-party rule.

The Japanese Government is closely watching developments in Burma with deep concern, the Japanese envoy added.

In response, U Soe Hlaing was quoted as saying that the Burmese Government also hopes for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

A top-level Foreign Ministry official said that he hopes the political disturbances in Burma will end as soon as possible and with the government reflecting the will of the people.

Energy Cooperation Discussed With Indonesia
*OW0509042988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Indonesia's Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita on Monday that Japan will cooperate with Indonesia so that the country can continue its exports of energy resources to Japan on a stable basis, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Ginanjar, who paid a 15-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at the prime minister's official residence, said he came to Japan to assure the Japanese people that his country will continue to supply energy resources to Japan and to introduce himself to Japanese political, business and industry circles.

Ginanjar, who assumed the post in March, said Japan is an important market for Indonesia's oil exports. He also referred to the decline of oil prices, according to the official.

Takeshita told the Indonesian minister that Japan is a major market for oil and that it has great expectations for Indonesia.

The prime minister also said he highly approves of the economic aid of 2.3 billion dollars that Japan has decided to extend to Indonesia.

Ginanjar, who has been in Japan on a five-day visit since last Thursday, thanked Takeshita for Japan's economic cooperation, the official said.

Takeshita told Ginanjar that Japan will honor its promise to accept about 100,000 foreign students by the end of the 20th century. Justice Ministry figures put the number of foreign students in Japan at 20,456 as of January 1, 1987.

Ginanjar is the first Indonesian cabinet member to have previously studied in Japan.

He studied at the state-run Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology between 1961 and 1965.

Takeshita Receives Philippine Cardinal Sin

*OW0209112588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Philippine Cardinal Jaime Sin told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday that he hopes Japan will make efforts to establish a "just and equal" economic order.

Sin also called on Japan to work for Asian solidarity and a narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita vowed that Japan will cooperate in building up the Philippines.

Sin, who paid a 20-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at the prime minister's official residence, said the purpose of his visit to Japan is to strengthen solidarity between the peoples of Japan and the Philippines.

He told Takeshita that he hopes his visit will make exchanges between the two countries more genuine and two-way, the officials said in a post-meeting briefing.

It is necessary for the peoples of the two countries to learn each other's values by intensifying dialogue and exchanging visits, Sin was quoted as saying.

The prime minister said leaders of Asia, especially members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, hope the Philippines will make efforts for a new building of the nation.

Takeshita called on Sin to help in that process in his role as head of Filipino Catholics, who account for 85 percent of the country's population, the officials said.

Sin arrived in Tokyo on Thursday on a 12-day visit and is scheduled to visit Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama before returning home.

Cardinal Opposes Work Abroad

*OW0209151588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Cardinal Jaime Sin of the Philippines said Friday he is against Filipinos coming to seek work in Japan, arguing that their skills are needed back home.

"We in the Philippines are discouraging people from going to (work in) other countries," he said in a press conference in Tokyo.

The Cardinal said he understands Japan pays a "good salary" but Filipinos should stay at home and use their skills for economic development of their own country.

Sin, in Japan for a private visit, commented on the foreign labor issue amid a major debate among the Japanese whether the government should allow more foreigners to work in Japan, particularly unskilled labor.

Attracted by the strong yen, a large number of foreigners, particularly people from Southeast Asia, have come to Japan to seek work, many of them without working permits.

According to an estimate by the Justice Ministry, about 70,000 foreigners were overstaying their visas as of last June, many of them believed to be working illegally.

Last year, immigration authorities expelled 8,027 Filipinos for illegally staying in Japan, up from 6,297 in the year before.

Economic reasons apart, Sin said the migration of Philippine workers has also created social problems in the Philippines such as forced separation of families.

Migration "should be discouraged for the sake of the family," he said.

Sin, who arrived in Tokyo Thursday, plans to meet with the local Philippine communities in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and Yokohama during his 12-day stay in Japan.

While saying that Philippine workers should not go abroad, Sin stopped short of saying whether he would advise those who are already in Japan to return home.

According to Ministry of Justice figures, 36,039 Filipinos came to Japan last year with, as entertainers under short-term, usually six-month visas.

Speaking light-heartedly, Sin also took opportunity of the press conference at the National Press Club to admonish the affluent Japanese not to ignore "progress in the spiritual dimension."

While lauding the Japanese for their "diligence and industriousness," he said the Japanese should combine their material well-being with spiritual progress.

He said he was taking "the opportunity to preach" during the press conference since "not many of you go to church."

ASEAN Strongly Calls for Business Investments

*OW0209143388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 2 KYODO—Visiting officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Friday strongly called for Japanese business investment in their countries.

The representatives of five ASEAN countries made the call at a press conference here following a promotional seminar on ASEAN's investment climate sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

Phongsak Angsupan, chief project analyst of Thailand's investment board, urged Japanese manufacturing firms to set up plants in his country.

When asked about concern over excessive Japanese investment, he said there is nothing to worry about since Japanese firms operating in Thailand are export-oriented and do not compete with Thai businesses for the domestic market.

Regional Exchanges With PRC, USSR Discussed

*OW0209140688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Niigata, Sept. 2 KYODO—Representatives from the cities of Khabarovsk, Harbin and Niigata ended a two-day symposium here Friday with a broad agreement to promote international cultural and economic exchanges in the Sea of Japan region.

Zhang Weiguang, economic adviser to Heilongjiang Province of China, called for Japanese and Soviet help to promote industrial development in the Sanjiang Plain in his province.

Georgiy Komarovskiy, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, proposed holding such a symposium annually.

Takeo Takahashi, professor at Niigata University who chaired the session, said he hopes to expand similar exchanges with North and South Korea.

Fumihiko Inoue, a senior official for economic affairs in Niigata Prefecture, proposed increasing shipping service between Niigata and Nakhodka.

N.I. Seliutin, Khabarovsk's chief trade officer, said his city is currently building a timber complex and is ready to hold talks with Japan in order to set up a joint venture.

Wang Taiping, first secretary at the Chinese Embassy, said the prospect for the region is bright, noting that participants put forth constructive proposals to develop the Sea of Japan region.

Twenty officials of the three cities and their provinces attended the Sea of Japan symposium which opened at a hotel here.

Talk With USSR on Support for Gulf Cease-Fire
*OW 0209144188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed on Friday to support the United Nations's efforts to maintain the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The two countries expressed the shared goal in a one-day consultation on matters concerning the U.N.

The ceasefire between Iran and Iraq took hold on August 20 after hundreds of U.N. observers took up positions along the Gulf war front.

E.E. Obminskiy, director of the Foreign Ministry's International Economic Relations Bureau, headed the Soviet delegation at the session. Minoru Endo, chief of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau led a Japanese team.

The Soviet Union confirmed its promise to complete the withdrawal of all its troops from Afghanistan by February 15, the officials said.

Soviet officials also told the Japanese that Moscow is ready to send troops in order to help the United Nations fulfil its peacekeeping duties.

Sosuke Uno Meets With UN Under Secretaries
*OW 0509103488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno pledged Monday that Japan would play an important role in international peace-making and peace-keeping activities.

Uno also said that the Japanese Government would positively promote foreign policies which are important to United Nations' activities.

The foreign minister made the comments during a 40-minute meeting with three U.N. under secretary generals at the Foreign Ministry, ministry officials said.

Rafeuddin Ahmed, U.N. undersecretary general in charge of the Kampuchean issue, conveyed a message to Uno from U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressing gratitude for Japan's cooperation in U.N. activities.

Yasushi Akashi, undersecretary general in charge of disarmament, said the U.N. is preparing to hold an international conference in Tokyo next spring on seismological technology to improve means of verifying nuclear tests.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced Japan's plan to convene the international session when he addressed a special U.N. meeting on disarmament last June.

Marrack Goulding, undersecretary general in charge of peace-making and peace-keeping activities, was quoted as telling Uno that the U.N. could send military observers to the Iran-Iraq war front thanks to an additional 10-million-dollar contribution from Japan.

The three U.N. undersecretary generals are visiting Japan to attend a symposium on U.N. activities Tuesday and Wednesday in Tokyo.

Panel To Study Pacific Rim Free Trade Pact
*OW 0609084788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT
6 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to set up a committee to study the possibility of a free trade pact among Pacific-Rim countries, ministry officials said.

Vice Minister of Finance Akira Nishigaki on Tuesday received an official go-ahead from Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita for establishment of the committee, the officials said.

The committee will be established as part of the Foundation for Advanced Information and Research, Japan, an organization under the ministry's control, according to the officials.

The ministry's move was apparently prompted by the recent trend in the world trade toward regionalism, as indicated in such moves as the planned integration of the European Community in 1992 and the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

Experimental Rocket Launched for H-2 Project
*OW 0609081188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT
6 Sep 88*

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday launched an experimental rocket in preparation for the planned launching in 1992 of the H-2 rocket now being developed.

The 14.3-meter TR-1 one-stage test rocket was blasted off at 8 a.m. from the Tanegashima Space Center of the National Space Development Agency (NASDA), located on the southern island of Tanegashima in Kagoshima Prefecture, agency officials said.

The main rocket reached its maximum altitude of 85 kilometers while transmitting back to the space center key technical and flight data, such as aerodynamic pressure. The rocket then fell back into the atmosphere and dropped into the sea in accordance with the initial flight plan, they said.

The H-2 rocket is designed to serve as NASDA's main spacecraft in the 1990s to meet rising demand for larger satellite launches at a lower launching cost. It will be able to send a single two-ton class payload into geostationary orbit or launch space probes and planned Japanese versions of space shuttles.

The TR-1 test rocket is about one quarter the size of the planned H-2, the officials said.

Firing four separation motors, the 11.8-metric-ton TR-1 rocket successfully jettisoned two dummy solid rocket boosters (SRBs) connected to the main rocket. Boosters are usually used to augment the main rocket's thrust.

This time, the dummy SRBs were used only for collecting flight and technical data on heat, sound and vibration generated by the atmospheric resistance to the rocket. The data will be used for developing the H-2 rocket, the NASDA officials said.

The one-meter-long front recovery section of one of the two SRBs made a successful splashdown at a point in the Pacific Ocean some 126 kilometers from the space center, the officials said.

The floatable rocket section was soon retrieved by a NASDA recovery ship in accordance with the experimental plan designed to provide training to NASDA personnel for dealing with two upcoming TR-1 test rocket launches and the recovery of their data recorders, they said.

The present launch plan calls for equipping the front recovery sections of the SRBs with sophisticated data recorders when the second and third TR-1 rockets are lifted off over the next one-year period.

NASDA engineer Kazuo Murai said the three main objectives of the launch test were to confirm the functioning of the SRB separation mechanism, obtain flight data that could not be gained through ground tests or numerical analysis, and training in recovery methods.

Unlike the current H-1 rockets, the TR-1 rockets have a system of jettisoning the seven-meter-long SRBs by firing solid rocket fuel in the separation motors of the boosters, to ensure the safe separation of the SRBs without adversely influencing the flight of the main rocket, Murai said.

The H-1 rocket's separation mechanism relies on the force of gravity after blowing away the devices connecting the main rocket and the booster.

After the lift-off, NASDA chairman Joji Tabata told a press conference at the space center, "everything has gone well and we have got good results."

Tabata said the TR-1 rocket succeeded in separating the two dummy SRBs 47.7 seconds after the lift-off and that one of the two SRBs jettisoned its front recovery section 62 seconds later.

"We have reached halfway in our H-2 rocket program with the success of the SRB firing experiments, although we will have to gather further data through more tests with TR-1 rockets," he said.

Tabata also disclosed a plan to conduct in December the first firing experiment of the H-2 rocket's first-stage main engine called "Le7," which has drawn the attention of aerospace scientists in major industrialized countries.

Mongolia

Laos' Kaysone Phomvihan Makes Working Visit

Arrives in Ulaanbaatar

*OW 0209164588 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1345 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Sep (MONTSAME)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, arrived here today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

The esteemed Lao guest was met at the capital's Bayan-Uhaa Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and LPDR, by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Y. Sandag, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDP, and other officials.

Also in the welcoming party were Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; diplomatic personnel from the LPDR Embassy in the MPR; and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Batmonh Addresses Reception

*OW0409043388 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1358 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Sep (MONTSAME)—The following is the full text of Comrade J. Batmonh's speech made at the reception in honor of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Lao friends,

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the MPR Government, to once again warmly and cordially welcome esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and the officials accompanying him, who have come to our country on a friendly working visit. We are profoundly happy to meet once again on Mongolian soil with the outstanding leader of the LPDR party and state and close friend of the Mongolian people, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

The national democratic revolution that took place in Laos in 1975 was not only the turning point in the fate of a multinational country with an ancient history and culture and heroic traditions of patriotic struggle, but also a major event in the history of revolutionary struggle for the national freedom and independence of the people in Southeast Asia. The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice that the solidarity of the courageous Lao people, in support of the people's revolutionary party headed by the esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, is honorably overcoming the trials and difficulties, upholding revolutionary gains, achieving deep social and economic transformation in the country in a historically short period of time, and achieving new successes in the cause of building a socialist society. [Words indistinct] is the result of its selfless labor and the help of fraternal friends, inseparably tied to the LPRP, which is the leading and directing force in the country's social progress.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy course by the LPRP and LPDR Government, the LPDR's prestige is growing and its foreign policy positions are becoming increasingly stronger. The LPDR is making an important contribution in the cause of the peaceful settlement of contentious regional problems and ensuring peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation in Southeast Asia, together with the fraternal countries of Indochina.

Presently both our countries are making efforts to solve the large tasks of accelerating social and economic development and raising the people's well-being, as are the other fraternal socialist countries.

The renovation of all facets of social life by means of developing socialist democracy and glasnost so as to successfully achieve economic reforms directed at the fundamental perfection of management, planning, and the economic mechanism—as well as the close concord of social, collective, and personal interests—is a matter of vital importance to the working people of Mongolia.

The mutual relations of our two countries are firmly based on the principles of deep respect for one another, mutual trust and support, and true fraternity. I would like to emphasize that with each passing year these relations grow and strengthen in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres consistent with the ideals of the Mongolia-Laos Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation, the 10-year anniversary of which will be noted next year.

In our opinion, the possibilities for further widening and deepening the friendly ties and cooperation between our countries are endless. We are convinced that your present visit, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, and our talks and discussions, which took place in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere, will provide a new dynamism to our mutual efforts to fulfill available possibilities for the development of cooperation and increase its effectiveness. [words indistinct].

Dear comrade general secretary, comrades, recently the dialogue between countries of varying social structures has become more lively. Positive progress has occurred in the relationship between the East and the West, which opens prospects for further development in the direction of disarmament and the settlement of complex international problems by political means.

The most important role in the rise of such positive changes [words indistinct] has been played by the realization of the Soviet-U.S. INF treaty. This provides a beginning for the solution [words indistinct] problems of reducing nuclear arms, which is fully consistent with the people's expectation to live in peace and to rid the planet of the threat of nuclear cataclysm.

Under these conditions the policies and the practical actions of the socialist countries, which consistently search for ways and means to ensure peace in Asia, significantly facilitate the strengthening of the security basis in our region. Our countries contribute what they can to this cause.

Under present conditions, when interdependence of a unified, indivisible world is growing, the Asian countries are becoming more conscious of the need to approach questions of peace and war from the position of new political thinking and to more actively act in this spirit.

In particular, an example of the new peaceful solution of complex regional problems is the implementation in Afghanistan of policies of national reconciliation, as well as the Geneva agreement, which is directed at normalizing that country's situation.

In deciding to [words indistinct] its volunteers, the SRV made a new and important step toward the positive solution of regional problems in Southeast Asia. The unofficial meeting on the Cambodian question that took place a month ago in the Indonesian city of Bogor has also facilitated the solution of this problem. We feel that the Bogor meeting showed that possibilities and conditions exist not only for national reconciliation in Cambodia, but also for strengthening mutual trust between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, as well as transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation. The meeting in Bogor is an event that acted positively to improve the political climate in the Asia-Pacific basin as a whole.

The MPR consistently supports the constructive initiatives and suggestions for the peaceful settlement of this region's complex problems put forward by the three fraternal countries of Indochina, including the LPDR, as well as their flexible policies and active participation. I would like to note once again that our government fully supports the program for the peaceful normalization of the Cambodian problem that Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, put forth at the Bogor meeting, as well as the program for the creation of a Southeast Asia zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation put forward by the LPDR. [Words indistinct] the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq as the end of the tragic 8-year war.

The efforts exerted by the DPRK and its many initiatives and proposals for the unification of the motherland and the reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula add to the formation of positive beginnings and the creation of conditions for the development of dialogue between North and South Korea.

The proposals put forth by our 19th party conference on the creation of a mechanism for the non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Basin region and our consistent course for strengthening mutual security and cooperation among the countries of the region are fully consistent with the interests of the popular struggle to ensure peace and security in Asia and the world, disarmament, broad political dialogue, and the democratization of international relations. We will continue to exert efforts in this direction, in close interaction with all peace-loving forces.

Dear comrades, allow me, from the bottom of my heart, to wish you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, and all the Lao people new and large successes in the struggle to successfully realize the historic decisions of the Fourth LPRP Congress and further develop your motherland along the path of socialism and in defense of peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

I propose to raise [words indistinct] for the further blossoming of the LPDR and the welfare of the fraternal Lao people and for further strengthening [word indistinct] and cooperation between the MPRP and the LPRP and between the Mongolian and Lao peoples.

To the health of dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan!

To the health of all who are present here!

Leaders Discuss Relations

BK0309101588 Vientiane KPL in English
0911 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Vientiane, September 2 (TASS) [dateline as received]—Lao and Mongolian relations are successfully developing. Close co-operation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is a decisive factor of their steady consolidation. This was pointed out at the talks between Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia.

When discussing prospects of the development of all-round relations between the two countries, the sides called attention to the need for using more fully the existing reserves, for stepping up the quest for new spheres and forms of cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis.

The leaders of the two countries analysed topical international problems. They expressed the opinion that thanks to the initiative and active efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in international relations, no matter how complicated and contradictory they are, the trends were gaining momentum; that were favorable for the overall improvement of the world political climate. The sides pointed out the importance of the new political thinking for ensuring a dramatic turn in international relations from confrontation to cooperation, from the arms race to disarmament, from tension to the settlement of conflict situation. They pointed out a historic importance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty. The beginning of its implementation paved the way to real disarmament.

Jambyn Batmonh again expressed consistent support for peace initiatives and tireless efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at bringing back to normal the situation in Southeast Asia.

Kaysone Phomvihan said that Laos fully supported Mongolia's proposals on the creation of a mechanism ruling out the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific countries.

The sides positively assessed the results of the Bogor meeting and pointed out the fruitful character of the national reconciliation policy opening up prospects of a political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea and of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Cambodia Policy Supported
BK0409084988 Hanoi VNA in English
0712 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 4—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, has held talks in Ulaanbaatar with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

The two sides discussed issues on their bilateral overall cooperation, and compared notes on urgent international affairs of mutual concern, particularly the ensuring of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

J. Batmonh expressed the Mongolian people's unwavering support for the peace initiatives and tireless efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. He noted that the close cooperation between the three Indochinese countries is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

The Lao and Mongolian leaders valued highly results of the informal meeting last July between the Kampuchean parties at Bogor, Indonesia, and expressed their support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy. They held that there exist possibilities and conditions for the continued search of a political solution to issues around Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and neighborliness.

Kaysone Phomvihan arrived in Ulaanbaatar on September 1 for an official visit to Mongolia.

Lao Leader Departs
OW0509141488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, left Ulaanbaatar for home on Sunday after completing his working friendship visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Olympics
SK0409233088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Statement by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Of late, in connection with the maneuvers to unilaterally hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, an extensive military commotion of reinforcing the armed forces of aggression on a large scale is being kicked up in South Korea. Under the pretext of security for the Olympics the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have been kicking up such rows as a comprehensive exercise for suppressing terrorists and ceremonies for military mobilization to cope with terrorism in succession.

Synchronized with this, the United States, in collusion with the persons in authority in Japan, has continuously concentrated and deployed a large number of armed forces of aggression, including a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, in South Korea and around it.

In recent months alone, the United States dragged five warships with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" as their flag ship into South Korea last July. In addition to these naval ships, the United States dragged in the battleship "New Jersey" of the U.S. 7th Fleet and two destroyers. It has been reported that the aircraft carrier task force commanded by the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Nimitz" and "Midway" and the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Philippines will also be dragged in.

It has been reported that the persons in authority in Japan will not only deploy some 170 naval ships, including destroyers and submarines; more than 200 airplanes; and more than 30,000 military troops into the East Sea of Korea during the Seoul Olympics under the pretext of a U.S.-Japanese joint naval military exercise, but also concentrate and deploy approximately 280 patrol boats, 80 percent of its total patrol boats, in the East Sea of Korea and in the waters off Kyushu, Japan, beginning on 1 September, to conduct security on the sea.

The mobilization and deployment by the United States, the persons in authority in Japan, and the persons in authority in South Korea of such a large number of ground, naval, and air force units in South Korea and around it is an unprecedented move. Such a reckless military commotion by the United States, the persons in authority in Japan, and the persons in authority in South Korea on the Korean peninsula where a sharp military confrontation continues and a war-like atmosphere ceaselessly prevails is playing with fire in a very dangerous way. It will further aggravate the situation and increase the danger of war in this region.

The U.S., Japanese, and South Korean persons in authority are recklessly provoking us [furirul hamburo kolgodulgo itta], under the pretext that these military commotions of theirs are intended to prevent obstructive maneuvers against the Olympics from outside. The fact itself that the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean persons in authority have brought numerous aggressive armed forces into South Korea and the surrounding areas under the pretext of preventing someone's terrorist threat and intend to host the Olympic games under the roar of war is reckless state terrorism going against even elementary common sense. And it is a rash act by which they threaten Olympic security themselves.

This shows that they are using the name of the Olympics to step up preparations for a war of aggression against our Republic and clearly shows that they are attempting to start a new war in Korea by creating some shocking incident if the Olympic games do not turn out in conformity with their desire. This is also a wicked scheme to threaten, blackmail, and suppress the South Korean students and people who are strongly calling for the cohosting of the Olympics and the peaceful reunification of the country.

As for terrorism, it has nothing to do with us, and as thoroughly exposed before the world, the United States is the ringleader of state terrorism.

We resolutely denounce and reject the maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean military fascist clique who are recklessly provoking us under the pretext of Olympic security and are engaged in an arms buildup and war commotions.

The DPRK is a peace-loving state. We have repeatedly proclaimed that we have no intention of invading the South, as realistically proven by historical fact over the last 35 years since the Korean Armistice.

Our position is also clear in connection with the 24th Olympic Games. We are not participating in the 24th Olympic Games because the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority are attempting to use the games to fabricate two Koreas and perpetuate the division of our country by unilaterally hosting the games in Seoul. But we make it clear that we do not have the slightest intention of obstructing the games or threatening them by force of arms. Should any incident take place in South Korea during the period of the Olympics, it will have nothing to do with us, but the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority themselves will have to be held responsible for it.

There is a saying that a man with a guilty conscience suspects others. In fact, if the U.S. and the South Korean persons in authority did not have a wicked scheme for aggression and perpetual national division but truly intended to hold the Olympics as a festival of peace and

friendship in conformity with the fundamental ideals of the Olympics, they would not have had to resort to the military commotion of wielding the force of arms from the start.

Under the condition that no one is threatening the Olympics, we strongly maintain that the U.S. and the Japanese persons in authority should immediately stop the commotion of building up and concentrating military strength under the pretext of Olympic security and that they should withdraw all the armed forces they have illegally brought into South Korea and the surrounding areas. Further, we maintain that all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea for the sake of peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Government of the DPRK will spare no effort in the future as well to ease the present state of tension on the Korean peninsula and to peacefully solve the problem of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

[Dated] 5 September 1988, Pyongyang

Olympic Committee Issues Rejection Statement
*SK0309063788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0400 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Statement issued by the DPRK Olympic Committee on 2 September in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] As everyone knows, the DPRK Olympic Committee has up to now made all possible efforts to realize the North-South cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games.

Proceeding from an earnest desire to prevent the Olympic games from being exploited as political prey and to help them be held in conformity with the original mission of the Olympics, with peace and friendship as its ideology, and in favor of the cause of reunification, not the division of Korea, we set forth the proposal for the North-South cohosting of the Olympic games. Because of the fairness and reasonableness of our proposal to cohost the Olympic games, it has aroused active support and sympathy among broad strata, organizations, and governments of the world, regardless of differences in political views, faiths, ideas, and ideologies.

Particularly in South Korea, patriotic students and youths, many political parties and social organizations, and people from all walks of life have absolutely supported and welcomed the proposal for cohosting the Olympics. However, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority, having no concern for the ideology of the Olympics and the fate of the Korean people, have desperately objected to the cohosting of the Olympics and to the end have hindered a smooth agreement being reached between the two sides.

As a last attempt to solve the problem of cohosting the Olympics, our side proposed at the Panmunjom meeting of North and South lawmakers to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting under the prevailing situation that the first round of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting be held within August and that the problem of the Olympics be discussed as an urgent agenda item. However, the Panmunjom meeting of North and South lawmakers to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting failed to reap any fruition and was put off until October due to the unjust obstinacy of the South Korean side.

As a result of this, the problem of cohosting the Olympics can no longer be discussed, even if one wants to discuss it, and has been virtually frustrated.

Originally, the decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, was hatched by the United States, Japan, and the South Korean persons through their conspiracy and collusion with a view to exploiting them for the impure political purpose of trying to perpetuate the division of Korea by concocting two Koreas.

Not only have they attempted to portray South Korea, which is a complete colony and military base of the United States, as an independent state, but have also tried to legalize the occupation by the U.S. forces of South Korea by holding the Olympic games in Seoul.

That the South Korean side blocked reaching an agreement at the recent meeting at Panmunjom between parliamentary delegates of the North and the South to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting vividly showed that the persons in authority in South Korea are trying to realize at any cost their intrinsic political purpose of having induced the 24th Olympic Games to Seoul.

Such being the situation, we have come to be unable to participate in the 24th Olympic Games, even if we want to.

The DPRK Olympic Committee, deeming it very regrettable that it has become impossible to realize cohosting of the Olympics because of the obstinate opposition of the persons in authority in South Korea, solemnly declares that it has decided inevitably not to send its athletic delegation to the 24th Olympic Games under the condition that the games are to be unilaterally hosted in Seoul.

We must take such a decision because above all we treasure most the destiny of our fatherland and nation. Because the Olympic games are to be held in one-half of our divided country, participation in the games is not a simple sports affair, but is a important political affair which is directly related to the vital interests of our nation.

Under the present conditions in which cohosting of the games has not been realized and in which a single team between the North and the South has not been formed, our participation in a unilaterally held Seoul Olympics will be tantamount not only to consent of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, but also to approval of the maneuvers of the imperialists and their stooges who are trying to split our country permanently by fabricating two Koreas. It will also constitute a betrayal of the unanimous desire of youths, students, and patriotic people of all walks of life in South Korea who have waged the indomitable struggle for cohosting of the Olympics and the country's peaceful reunification in defiance of the brutal fascist suppression.

If such a thing happens, this means that we commit an indelible, grave crime before the nation.

The Olympics are important to us; however, more important is our nation's destiny. This is why we cannot participate in the Olympic games which will be held unilaterally in Seoul.

The mere fact that the Seoul Olympic games are to be held amid the tremendous encirclement of the combined military and police forces totalling more than 1 million, including a U.S. aircraft carrier battle group, precludes us to participate in the games.

When tear gas rages and people are dying amid a frantic suppression of our people and in a vortex of military commotions, how can anyone kick a ball there?

As all the facts indicate, full responsibility for our being unable to participate in the 24th Olympics rests with the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea.

Today, we have nothing to lose from not participating in or from rejecting the Olympics to be hosted unilaterally in Seoul. Rather, the South Korean people and youths will share the same will with those of us who defend the national interest, and even the revolutionary people of the world will support our principled stand.

Many countries, taking the same stand with us, have already expressed their firm stand not to participate in the Seoul Olympics unless cohosting is realized, saying that revolutionary principle and solidarity are more important than winning a few gold medals in the Olympics. It is obvious that there will be more countries that would not participate in the Seoul Olympics which are to be unilaterally hosted under the prevailing situation.

Although the persons in authority in the United States, Japan, and South Korea, indulging in bravado and bluster, are engaged in grand [kwaenjanghan] propaganda commotions concerning the Seoul Olympics, it is

inevitable that the 24th Olympics will be another crippled Olympiad in which not all the Olympic members participate. This will leave another smudge in Olympic history.

At the same time, the calculation of the persons in authority in the United States, Japan, and South Korea who had meant to use the 24th Olympics as a means for fabricating two Koreas will also go up in smoke when the Olympics are over; and history will judge whether the stand each took regarding these Olympics was correct or not.

The DPRK Olympic Committee will faithfully defend the Olympic ideas as in the past and will actively contribute to sound development of the Olympic movement.

[Dated] 2 September 1988, Pyongyang

Daily Supports Statement

*SK0509024588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2250 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September commentary: "An Appropriate Step"]

[Text] On 2 September, the DPRK Olympic Committee in a statement solemnly declared that it would not send our athletic delegation to the 24th Olympic Games because cohosting of the games has not been realized and because the games are to be hosted unilaterally in Seoul. This is an extremely appropriate decision and a just step.

If the 24th Olympic Games were to be held in conformity with the intrinsic mission of the Olympics and favorably for the cause of reunifying our divided country, cohosting of the games in the North and the South would have been realized as consistently called for by us and as unanimously called for by the South Korean people as well as the people of the world.

Since the Olympics are to be held on Korean territory, the right to decide whether or not they should be cohosted in the North and the South rested with our Korean people. However, under the manipulation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, the South Korean puppet clique has desperately blocked the realization of cohosting the Olympics, while turning away the unanimous demands of our people in the North and the South and the people of the world.

At the recent Panmunjom meeting of parliamentary delegates of both sides to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary conference the South Korean rulers refused to accept, under an unwarranted excuse, our just assertion that the first round of a North-South joint parliamentary conference be held during August and that the problem of the Olympics be discussed as an urgent

agenda item. They put off the meeting itself until October. Thus, the South Korean rulers have turned to naught even the last opportunity to discuss the question of cohosting the Olympics.

Needless to say, such an act is a product of the criminal plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppet clique not only to portray South Korea, a colony, as an independent state by hosting the Olympics unilaterally, but also to abuse the Olympic games in creating two Koreas, in maintaining and strengthening the colonial fascist ruling system, and in stepping up the maneuvers for a war against our Republic and Asian countries.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the No Tae-u ring has driven South Korea into a state of virtual emergency martial law, using the Olympics as an excuse, and is waging an operation to obliterate the patriotic democratic forces by mobilizing more than 1,000,000 armed military and police forces. It is also frantically running wild to create circumstances for fabricating two Koreas through so-called cross-recognition and cross-contact.

Large-scale U.S. and Japanese aggressive armed forces have been concentrated in South Korea and around it under the pretext of the security of the Olympics. They are aiming guns and rifles at our Republic. Such being the situation, setting foot in Seoul to participate in the Olympics would constitute an acknowledgement of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and an approval of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to split our nation permanently.

It is inconceivable to kick a ball in a place where the patriotic forces that call for independence, democracy, and reunification are dying, receiving volleys of tear gas canisters fired by the fascist clique, and where the rifle bullets and artillery shells of the aggressive armed forces are being fired.

We cannot exchange national reunification, the nation's vital problem, for sporting events. Full responsibility for having made it impossible for us to participate in the 24th Olympic games rests with the South Korean puppets and their U.S. and Japanese bosses. We have nothing to lose from not participating in the Olympic games.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will welcome our patriotic and nation-loving position that treasures the nation's destiny and defends the nation's interests to the end. They will also hold higher the banner of the struggle against the internal and external splittists who are attempting to lay new obstacles on the road of reconciliation, unity, and reunification between the North and the South through the unilateral hosting of the Olympic.

Not only the countries that attach more importance to revolutionary principles than to a few Olympic medals and that have clearly stated they would not go to Seoul unless cohosting of the Olympics were realized, but also more countries of the world will support our principled stand and will keep step with us.

It is inevitable that the 24th Olympics will leave a disgraceful blot as a crippled Olympics in which not only all member countries of the Olympics, but also people of the same nation did not participate; as an Olympics in a prison, held amid bayonets and tear gas bombs; and as a powder-reeking Olympics held under the protection of an aircraft carrier battle group.

Madagascar's Olympic Nonparticipation Final

*SK0309045988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—President Didier Ratsiraka and Government of Madagascar clarified their official stand not to participate in the 24th Olympic Games if they are not cosponsored.

This stand of ours is firm and immovable.

Razafintsalama Gabriel, secretary general of the Ministry of Population, Social Conditions, Youth and Sports of Madagascar, declared this in Antananarivo on August 25 when he was interviewed by a KCNA correspondent in his country.

He said the rumour spread by some western countries that Malagasy sportsmen would go to Seoul is false.

If the Olympic Games are held only in Seoul, Madagascar will not send its team, he stressed.

Noting that the 24th Olympic Games should be made conducive to the accomplishment of the cause of Korea's reunification and not to be used to aggravate the split of the country, he held that the Olympics should be cohosted without fail.

The Malagasy Government and people will continue to join efforts with the Korean people for the realization of the Olympic cohosting.

Foreign Ministry Disavows Threat to Olympics

*SK0509050788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[“The United States and South Korean Authorities Themselves Should Be Held Responsible, If Anything Happens in South Korea During Olympic Games, Declares Foreign Ministry Spokesman”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—If anything happens in South Korea during the Olympic games, it will have nothing to do with us and the United States

and the South Korean authorities themselves should be held responsible for it, declares a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement here today.

The spokesman sharply denounces the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean military fascist clique for continuously massing huge aggression armed forces in and around South Korea and raising a military racket, groundlessly hurling slanders at us over “Olympic safety.”

He says:

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to “invade the South” and this is fully borne out by the historical facts over the past 35 years following the ceasefire in Korea.

We do not participate in the 24th Olympic Games because the United States and the South Korean authorities intend to use the games for the purpose of creating “two Koreas” and perpetuating the division of our country by staging them in Seoul single-handedly. But we hereby make it clear that we do not have the slightest intention to obstruct the progress of the games or threaten them by force of arms.

The United States, Japan and the South Korean authorities are massing large aggression forces in and around South Korea and going to stage the Olympics amid the war-like gun reports under the pretext of preventing somebody's “threat of terrorism”. This itself is a savage international terrorism against the elementary common sense and a folly threatening the safety of the games themselves.

This indicates that they are abusing the name of Olympics for stepping up the preparations for a war of aggression against our Republic and plainly shows their scheme to cause a shocking incident and start another war in Korea in case the games do not go as they wish.

We strongly hold that the United States, Japan and the South Korean authorities should immediately stop building and massing military forces under the pretext of “Olympic safety” and withdraw all the armed forces they have already brought illegally to South Korea and its surroundings, since no one threatens the games.

Moreover, we hold that all the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons be taken out of South Korea for peace on the Korean peninsula and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

U.S., South, Japan Frustate Cohosting Olympics

*SK0509050988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[“Proper Step”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Full responsibility for our non-participation in the 24th Olympic games rests with the South Korean puppets and their American and Japanese masters who frustrated the Olympic cohosting out of sinister purpose, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

It says:

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its statement dated September 2, declared that it would not send its sports team to the 24th Olympic games, since North-South cohosting has failed and the games are to be forced single-handedly in Seoul.

This is an entirely natural decision and just step.

The South Korean puppet clique, encouraged by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, desperately blocked the cohosting of the Olympics, turning a deaf ear to the unanimous demand of the Korean people in the North and the South and the world people for it.

Now, large aggression forces of the United States and Japan have been massed in and around South Korea under the pretext of “Olympic safety” and they are levelling the guns at our Republic.

If we go to Seoul for Olympic games under such circumstances it will be tantamount to recognizing the U.S. imperialists’ occupation of South Korea and colonial rule and approving the criminal schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the No Tae-u traitor clique to perpetuate our nation’s division.

We can not exchange national reunification, the vital problem to our nation, for sports games.

KCNA Claims Students Demand Olympic Cohosting

*SK0509102688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Some 600 students held a rally at Songgyungwan University in Seoul on September 3, demanding the Olympics be shared with the North, and staged a fierce anti-government demonstration, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Speaking at the rally, students said the Olympics were being used by the “government” to impose dictatorial rule and increase tension and the risk of war.

The students issued a declaration at the rally.

The Olympics should be co-hosted come what may. If the Olympics cannot help nurture a desirable atmosphere, they are nothing but divisive Olympics, dictatorial Olympics and war Olympics, said the declaration.

At the end of the rally the students marched to the main gate of the university, beating drums.

The students, denouncing the “Seoul Olympics” the No Tae-u group is trying to singlehandedly host under the patronage of the U.S. and Japanese masters as “war Olympics”, battled riot police, shouting anti-“government” slogans.

Daily Denounces Armitage Remarks on ‘Status Quo’

*SK0309052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0516 GMT 3 Sep*

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Saturday comments on the remarks made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Armitage in an article contributed to a press medium of the U.S. that the United States was strongly insisting on “maintenance of status quo” on the Korean peninsula, and that the claims of some congressmen for U.S. troop pullout from South Korea were an assertion “seriously misled.”

The commentary says:

Noting that the Korean peninsula was a “most dangerous part” of the world, Armitage claimed that the shift of the “U.S. responsibility for defense” for the South Korean puppets would give nothing good to the United States and only invite somebody’s “provocation.”

It means that the United States will keep up its military presence in South Korea and step up war manoeuvrings against the DPRK. This is a flagrant challenge to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, stresses the signed commentary. It continues:

It is noteworthy that the U.S. authorities are much upset by the claims for U.S. troop pullout from South Korea voiced even in U.S. Congress. When throwing curses at and putting pressure upon the advocates of U.S. troop pullout, Armitage fully revealed the ugly color of U.S. imperialism, the occupier of South Korea and the executor of the policy of split and war.

The U.S. imperialists came out with an absurd pretext of “defense responsibility” in a bid to justify their occupation of South Korea and the bellicose policy against the DPRK and keep hold on South Korea as a military base for aggression. It is the U.S. imperialists’ occupation and their separatist and belligerent moves that caused the grave situation on the Korean peninsula which is, as Armitage alleged, a “most dangerous part” of the world.

The United States must immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and take its hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

KCNA Denounces 'Military Confab' in South
SK0309051188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—A series of questions in "combat development and strengthening of the joint operational system" corresponding to "wartime joint operations" are under discussion at a military confab called South Korea-U.S. "Meeting for Combat Development" which opened on August 31, according to a report.

This is one more criminal scheme of the American masters and the South Korean puppets to strengthen their military tieup and hasten the preparations for another war of aggression against the northern half of Korea.

By holding this military confab on the eve of the "Seoul Olympics" they openly revealed their criminal scheme to reinforce their Armed Forces in and around the Korean peninsula and put spurs on their war provocation moves against us on the pretext of "Olympic safety."

This was borne out by the fact that the puppet Army education commander, at the meeting, flatteringly told his American masters that "military cooperation and mutual defence efforts are urgently required," crying over someone's "threat of provocation" against the "Seoul Olympics."

Kim Il-song's Second Son Named Envoy to Hungary
OW0509044288 Tokyo KYODO in English
0403 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song's 34-year-old second son was recently named ambassador to Hungary, a Japanese Government source said on Sunday.

Kim Pyong-il is a brother by a different mother of Kim Chong-il, 46, the eldest son of President Kim, 76, who has been picked as political heir by his father, according to the source.

So far, there have been no official reports about the activities of the second son.

The Japanese Government source quoted an East bloc source as confirming that Kim Pyong-il had been assigned to the ambassadorial post in Hungary.

The government source said it was unusual in North Korea for such a young person to be appointed ambassador to a friendly country.

The source speculated that he might have been assigned overseas for domestic political reasons concerning the stability of the future leadership of Kim Chong-il.

Kim Pyong-il is a son of the president and his current wife Kim Song-ae, while Kim Chong-il was born to the president and the late Kim Chong-suk.

The eldest son has reportedly been taking a hand in generally guiding the national administration as secretary of the Korea Workers Party and as the heir apparent to Kim Il-song.

But, according to the government source, it is said that his leadership ability has been questioned over such issues as matters related to the Seoul Olympic games and the economic slump.

Thus, attention has reportedly begun to shift to the second son, now a department chief in the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, the source said.

Kim Pyong-il, born in 1954, graduated from Kim Il-song University and later joined the military for about 10 years, according to the source.

He served as a staff officer with the rank of colonel in an army corps before being named to the ministry post, the source said.

He also previously served as a military attache in an East bloc country, the source added.

National Heroes Meeting Continues in Pyongyang

Second-Day Session Opens
SK0309152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—The second-day session of the national meeting of heroes was held today.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere overflowing with the unshakable will and burning enthusiasm of loyalty of the attendants to powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible might and heroic stamina of our people rallied around the party and the leader as firm as a rock.

At the meeting the floor was taken by twice labour hero Song Ok-man, lieutenant general of the KPA; labour heroine Han Sun-hui, chairman of the management board of the Songnam Cooperative Farm in Sukchon County; twice labour hero Kim Pil-hwan, director of the Pyongyang Ore Mine; labour heroine Kim Sun-ok, principal of the Kanggye Boys Senior Middle School; twice hero of the Republic Kim Ki-u, major general of the KPA; and other heroes of the Republic, labour heroes and a person who rendered meritorious services.

They said that the Korean people had to shed blood in vain and spend a useless life because they found no right way of struggle in the past when they had no leader of the revolution. It is, they noted, only after the Korean people held the great Comrade Kim Il-sung in high esteem as the leader of the revolution that they could create a new history of the genuine heroic struggle.

The speakers went on:

The glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in those years of the rigorous Korean revolution and the traditions of our people's heroic struggle have been carried forward with success by the outstanding and tested leadership of the great party centre, and thus world startling heroic feats have been constantly performed in the revolution and construction and large ranks of gold star winners, heroes of the time, emerged.

This proud reality show the great vitality of the continuity and constancy of our party's lines and policies and powerfully demonstrates once again that the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is a great experienced party which will keep the history of our people's heroic struggle shining forever down through generations, leading the revolutionary cause of chuche along one ever-victorious road without slightest deviation.

They expressed their unshakable and firm determination to uphold the party and the leader forever, wage a heroic struggle to bring about a new upsurge in the revolution and construction under the uplifted banner of the revolution and thus continue to add luster to the proud history of our people's heroic struggle.

During the meeting a congratulatory group of workers, peasants and scientists entered the meeting hall and read out a congratulatory message highly praising the greatness of the respected leader and our party and warmly congratulating the attendants of the National Meeting of Heroes who have performed brilliant heroic feats for the fatherland and the people, taking over the baton of the revolution.

The meeting continues.

WPK Congratulatory Letter

SK0309122088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2358 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Congratulatory letter from the WPK Central Committee to the national meeting of heroes which opened at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 2 September—read by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee—live]

[Text] A congratulatory letter to the national meeting of heroes:

This national meeting of heroes has been opened at a time when all the working people across the country

significantly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with great dignity while rejoicing for having performed brilliant exploits by vigorously waging the 200-day campaign in response to the party's appeal. [applause]

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the great victory our people won in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' aggression. This meeting of heroes marks the 35th anniversary of the first meeting of heroes of the Republic and is held with the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, who led the fatherland liberation war to brilliant victory, attending, and is an important and significant event in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and our people. [applause]

This meeting of heroes will become not only a significant meeting that demonstrates the firm will of our people to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end by firmly rallying around our party, holding aloft the banner of the revolution, but also a historic occasion that makes it possible to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

The party Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the heroes of the fatherland liberation war, the heroes of the postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction, and the unheralded heroes and persons of merit who are participating in this National Meeting of Heroes. [applause]

The party Central Committee also extends warm congratulations to our heroic people who have devotedly struggled to defend our glorious fatherland and the revolutionary gains and to achieve the grandeur, development, and prosperity of the socialist fatherland. [applause]

The history of our people's revolutionary struggle, which was pioneered and has been advanced under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, is an ever-victorious history that has victoriously plowed an unexplored road amid arduous trials while gallantly defeating vicious enemies. It is also an immortal heroic epic embroidered with the miracle and exploits of creating something out of nothing and turning an adverse situation into a favorable situation. [applause]

Our people have grown to be a heroic people in the course of hewing out the sacred path of the revolution while upholding as their leader the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-sung, the peerless national hero; and countless heroes have been produced generation after generation amid the care of the great leader.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who devoted everything to struggling for the freedom and liberation of the people under the chuche-oriented revolutionary banner given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung during the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, were the first generation of heroes to be turned out by our people. During the most arduous period of our revolution, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters defended and safeguarded the leader of the revolution with their lives and bravely struggled for the victory in the Korean revolution by giving matchless heroism and the spirit of sacrifice with iron-like faith that, whether alive or dead, they are glorious in the road of the revolution led by the leader.

The shining exploits attained by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in the grim but glorious struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism, liberate the fatherland, and secure the historic root of our party and the Republic are our people's great pride. [applause]

The boundless loyalty to the leader, the endless devotion to the fatherland and the people, the invincible fighting spirit, and the revolutionary mettle of fortitude displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters are vivid examples which encourage new generations to effect heroic exploits generation after generation.

The heroism displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in the struggle against Japanese imperialism was brilliantly inherited and developed into an all-people mass heroism in the fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialism.

When a great danger befell the fatherland and the people because of the aggression of the U.S. imperialists—the ringleaders of world imperialism—our people unanimously turned out in the sacred war to defend the fatherland and fought heroically, upholding the order of the comrade supreme leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander.

Our People's Army and all people fought in unity on the front and in the rear by giving full play to matchless heroism and the spirit of sacrifice, thus defeating the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the strongest in the world, honorably defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and reliably safeguarding the eastern post of socialism.

The heroism displayed in the fatherland liberation war by our People's Army and people was a manifestation of their self-awakening of being the masters of the country and their warm loyalty of trying to reward the benevolence of the party and the leader.

What stirred the heroic defenders of Height 1211 and the heroic fighters of Wolmi Island to heroically fight in the overheated and fierce combat sites by using their bodies

as human bombs was precisely their firm faith that devoting their lives to the motherland as its sons was the most proud and rewarding life.

The heroes of the fatherland liberation war are symbols of our people's spirit of sacrifice and bravery devoted to their fatherland, and their exploits will shine forever along with the history of the fatherland. [applause]

Our people's heroism at which the people of the world marveled during the war against the aggressors, was also unreservedly displayed in the postwar reconstruction and socialist construction. The struggle to build a socialist fatherland on the ruins of war was as difficult as the struggle to defeat the aggressors with bayonets and was a creative rewarding struggle to pioneer a new socialist life.

With the spirit and mettle of defeating U.S. imperialism, our people struggled bravely, thereby rehabilitating the urban and rural areas which had been reduced to ashes. They also accomplished the historic task of industrialization in a moment by conducting the grand march of Chollima while tightening their belts and turned the backward country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country. [applause]

Whenever they have been faced by difficulties and ordeals, they have not yielded to them, but have further stirred themselves and countered them. Whenever they have been assigned difficult tasks, they have not depended upon others, but have effected great upsurges in the revolution and construction by trusting their own strength and by displaying the spirit of self-reliance. This clearly shows our people's high revolutionary spirit and heroic mettle.

The heroes during the postwar reconstruction and the great Chollima upswing were the frontrunners of creation and construction who devoted themselves to the sacred causes of remodeling nature, society, and man and renewing the outlook of the fatherland.

As the work of remodeling man has been deepened and the work of imbuing all of society with the chuche idea has been vigorously conducted, our people's heroism has been further generalized among the masses in daily life, and numerous unsung heroes, a new type of hero, have been produced.

Our unsung heroes are the most self-awakened and sincere heroes who do not want any honor or reward, but devotedly struggle for society, collectives, the fatherland, and the people and find a genuine reward and happiness of life only in this. Indeed, our unsung heroes are models of new chuche-type men our era has produced.

Countless heroes have been produced and their ranks have continuously increased generation after generation at every stage of the developing revolution, from its beginning up to the present. This is our party's and people's great pride. [applause]

Because of our heroes who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, our revolution has been able to advance victoriously. It is precisely because of them that our party, Republic, and people are great and that a shining victory in our revolution is guaranteed.

The party Central Committee highly appraises our heroes' boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution and their proud exploits for the fatherland and the people. [applause]

Our revolution has advanced far thanks to our people's heroic struggle; but has not finished yet. And the road along which we should advance is invariably far and rugged.

Today our people are assigned the heavy but honorable task of inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause and consummating it to the end under the leadership of the party. We should attain the complete victory of socialism, reunify the fatherland, and expedite the ultimate victory of our revolution by accelerating the revolution.

The struggle for the complete victory of socialism is a grand and creative struggle to build a people's paradise by remodeling nature, society, and man as a whole. The struggle to reunify the fatherland is a sacred nationwide struggle to smash the splitist maneuvers of the enemy and realize the supreme desire of the nation.

The situation of our revolution is more strained and complicated than ever before.

Today the imperialists are intensifying the maneuvers of aggression and provocation to oppose socialism and stifle the people's cause of independence while scheming to disintegrate the anti-imperialist forces of independence from within.

By rallying the Japanese reactionaries and the world imperialist forces, the U.S. imperialist forces are concentrating the arrow of attack on opposing our Republic, which vigorously advances along the road of socialism and solidly defends peace and the eastern post of socialism unwaveringly, while upholding the banner of the revolution.

However, no desperate maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists can alarm our people or stop our advance. Our people are a heroic people who have grown on the stout roots of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, overcome all types of historical ordeals and storms, and won one victory after another.

The more difficult our revolutionary duties, and the more vicious the disturbing maneuvers of the enemy become, the further we should stir ourselves to continue to fight heroically.

Just as we smashed the challenge of the enemy at home and abroad and effected a great upsurge in the revolution by conducting the grand Chollima march during the grim period of our revolution, we should enact a new great upswing in socialist construction by heroically fighting in the spirit of the speed battle added to Chollima, thus defeating the desperate offensives of the imperialists and widely demonstrating to the entire world socialism's superiority and invincible vitality. [applause]

Herein lies the basic strategy of our people's grand heroic march. Our heroism is a mass heroism in which we devotedly struggle for society and collectives and help and guide each other to effect exploits together. The mass heroism is a method of struggle that is also an intrinsic demand of the popular masses who pioneer their fates with their own strength.

Living and fighting heroically to realize the independence of the popular masses is the most lofty and rewarding creative life.

Today our party demands that all people live and struggle as heroes. "Let all of us live and struggle in a heroic way" is a militant slogan which we should uphold to advance at present. [applause]

Our heroes are the vanguard and core fighters of our party and people who have shown through their practical examples how to live and struggle as the revolutionary fighters of the party. To reward the high confidence and expectation of our party and people, the heroes should take the lead in our people's heroic march toward socialist and communist construction.

By always living and struggling heroically with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and with lofty traits as revolutionaries, the heroes should continue to bring themselves to blossom as heroes who enjoy the people's love and respect.

That the ranks of heroes grow without interruption and the people's heroism continues to become high is an inevitable course of developing the revolution and remodeling men to make them communist men.

Today, when the three revolutions—ideological, technical, and cultural—are being deepened and the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea is being vigorously carried out, living and struggling heroically is the unanimous aspiration of all of our people.

Under the leadership of the party, we should effect new upsurges in all domains of the revolution and construction by energetically launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the examples set by unsung heroes, lengthen the ranks of heroes without interruption, and ensure that all the people in the country become heroes. [applause]

Socialist economic construction is the most rewarding struggle designed to make our fatherland wealthy and developed, to ensure happy material and cultural living for our people, and to make the superiority of socialism shine.

All the working people, including the working class, should become honorable innovators and creators of proud exploits in the struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by keeping alive the revolutionary vigor that has surged ahead in the 200-day campaign and by displaying high mass heroism.

Converting our country into a country of science and culture in which the popular masses' creative talents and socialist nationalist culture are made to come to full, shining flower is our people's noble ideal as well as a far-sighted struggle task.

Functionaries in science, education, public health, sports, literature, and the arts actively should contribute to socialist nationalist cultural construction and display our people's intelligence and the honor of the fatherland by struggling with inexhaustible loyalty to the fatherland and people and with the devoted spirit of service by devoting all the strength and talents at their disposal.

Defending the fatherland and safeguarding the people's safety is the most honorable and responsible work.

Soldiers of the People's Army and the People's Constabulary, members of the Public Security Forces, and members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia should defend the revolutionary gains and the fatherland's defense lines as an impregnable fortress and credibly defend the people's lives and property and their creative labor with burning hatred for the aggressors and the enemies of the revolution and with warm love for the people.

The South Korean youths, students, and patriotic people, fearing not the threat of bayonet or death, are now struggling courageously for the cause of anti-U.S. independence and antifascist democratization and for the reunification of the country. We should never forget even for a moment the brethren in South Korea who struggle unyieldingly despite the harsh fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and should vigorously encourage them in their just struggle by effecting new upsurges and performing heroic feats in all fronts of socialist construction.

The flags of triumph that will fly on the high mountain of socialism and the sound of joy that will reverberate from the plaza of reunification throughout the beautiful Korea of 3,000 ri are beckoning us into heroic struggle. [applause]

Our people, who have run along the road of heroic struggle from generation to generation, with the baton of revolution firmly in hand, have now entered a road of a great new march designed to achieve the complete victory of socialism and hasten national reunification.

The progressive people of the world are watching our people's struggle, and history is recording our victory.

Our duty is weighty, and nothing could be more rewarding than our struggle. Standing at the head of our struggle is Comrade Kim Il-song, the great hero and the most experienced leader; and the tested WPK is leading us to victory. [applause]

Unity is the source of our strength as well as a firm guarantor of victory. No force on earth can block the march of our heroic people who, rallying rock-firm around the party and leader, are advancing under the highly raised banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

The party Central Committee is convinced that our heroes and all the people will fully demonstrate the heroic spirit of the Korean people by performing brilliant feats in the historic all-out march with warm loyalty to the party and revolution. [applause]

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 2 September 1988 [applause]

Speakers on Reunification, Socialism
SK0309153588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—Speakers at the national meeting of heroes which is open in Pyongyang called for promoting the national reunification and the cause of socialism and communism more vigorously, steadfastly upholding the banner of the revolution.

Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Kim Sang-ho, hero of the Republic, said: The U.S. imperialists who are making desperate efforts to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and unleash a nuclear war of aggression in Korea are these days rendering the situation of our country extremely tense by bringing huge armed forces to South Korea and around Korea under the pretext of "Olympic safety."

As the enemy intensify their desperate efforts, we will firmly defend the banner of the revolution and accelerate more dynamically the national reunification and the cause of socialism and communism with a single determination to take a thousand-fold revenge upon the enemy.

The glorious course of our People's Army which has powerfully advanced under the intelligent guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a proud history in which the tradition of

loyalty has been maintained and developed pure and clean and a history of heroic exploits in which it has made an imperishable contribution to our people's cause of anti-imperialism, independence and cause of socialism and communism, growing up to be a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces, the speaker stressed.

Labour hero Chin Ung-won, head of the general steel shop of the Chollima Steel Complex, took the floor.

He emphatically declared: We workers of Kangson who, after the ceasefire, took the lead in surmounting the difficulties in the revolution, meeting the counterrevolutionary offensives of the enemy with a revolutionary offensive under the slogan of "Let Us Race Ahead Riding on Chollima!" will bring about another revolutionary upsurge in the same spirit and mettle as in the year 1956 and thus justify our honor as the lifeguards and death-defying corps defending and safeguarding the party and the leader, remaining faithful to the banner of revolution and socialism.

Second 200-Day Campaign Urged

SK0409084188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0832 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—The attendants of the national meeting of heroes held here in splendor called on the entire workers and other working people to launch another 200-day campaign.

The appeal to the entire people adopted at the third-day session of the meeting says: "We reflecting the unanimous will and resolution of the attendants of the meeting ardently appeal in the name of the national meeting of heroes to the entire working class to vigorously launch another 200-day campaign in order to consolidate and develop the brilliant achievements made in the current 200-day campaign and scale a higher eminence of socialist construction."

The appeal manifests the conviction that all the workers and other working people will turn out as one in the new campaign and perform heroic exploits.

The new 200-day campaign will be an honorable and worthy campaign to make another leap in socialist construction in our country and pave a broader road of advance toward the fulfilment of the new long-range plan, notes the appeal.

It stresses that if another 200-day campaign is dynamically waged following the current 200-day campaign which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of socialist construction in our country, a brighter prospect will be opened before us and the might of chuche Korea be demonstrated more eloquently.

Meeting Adopts Letter of Appeal

SK0409085388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0837 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—An appeal to the entire people was adopted at the third-day session of the national meeting of heroes.

The national meeting of heroes, it says, displayed the invincible might of our people who are carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche under the banner of revolution, closely rallied around the party and the leader, and powerfully demonstrated the unshakable determination and militant stamina of the entire working people to effect a constant upsurge in the revolution and construction, consistently keeping a tight hold on the party's line and policy.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Korean people a most superior socialist system has been established under which the independent and creative life of the popular masses has come into full bloom in this land where age-old backwardness and poverty had once held sway and our country which had suffered an eclipse on the world map has risen high as a socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence, which is called "homeland of chuche" and "model country of socialism" by the world people, to display its grand appearance.

We are faced with the noble task to accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche at a faster pace through a rigorous struggle not only for the people in the northern half of the Republic but also for the whole nation, not only for our generation but also for the generations to come.

Deeply conscious of our weighty responsibility for the era and the revolution, we should smash to atoms the moves of the enemies of all hues, steadfastly uphold the banner of revolution, the banner of socialism and display more broadly the honor of the homeland of chuche by a renewed revolutionary grand march in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign just as we crushed the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad and effected a great revolutionary upswing by a grand march of Chollima in the past.

It is the will of our party and our people to continue maintaining the spirit heightened in the 200-day campaign to follow up this campaign by a 2,000-day campaign, a 20,000-day campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We should step up the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the banner of the chuche idea, so that we achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and, further, splendidly accomplish the historic cause of imbuing all society with the chuche idea."

To model the whole of society on the chuche idea is a great programme of the building of communism to creditably carry forward and accomplish our revolutionary cause which was pioneered and has been strenuously advanced under the banner of the chuche idea.

It is imperative to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in order to accomplish the historical cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Let us all make a constant progress in all spheres of the transformation of man, nature and society in hearty response to the party's call "Let us meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!" and capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism with success.

"Let us all live and struggle like heroes!" this is the militant call set by our party before our people who have embarked on the road of grand march at present.

Let us all become heroes of the times struggling with the devotion of all strength and wisdom, energy and talent for the party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

The appeal stresses:

Let us all arm ourselves firmly with the chuche idea and become vanguards and death-defying corps who live and struggle as demanded by the chuche idea and resolutely defend the party's lines and policies and implement them unconditionally and thoroughly.

Let us all powerfully struggle for the eternal prosperity of the socialist motherland, deeply cherishing the high national pride and honor in being resourceful and talented people advancing under the leadership of the party, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, the appeal says, and continues:

Let us strictly check the reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists and the penetration of all hues of alien elements, reject unsound fashions and ways of life and make the whole of society overflow with fresh socialist traits of life.

An important task facing us in the building of socialism at present is to fulfil the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

We have already waged a powerful struggle, resolved to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan more than one year and a half ahead of schedule and, through the 200-day campaign, opened a breakthrough to successfully honor this commitment.

Let us all charge like the wind, beating loudly the drum of revolution, and let the flags of victory fly on the heights of power, coal, steel, non-ferrous metal, cement,

chemical fertilizers, textiles, aquatic products, grain and tideland reclamation at an early date, which are envisaged in the Third 7-Year Plan.

It is the set determination and unanimous will of the entire attendants at the meeting to bring about a constant upswing in production and construction by launching another strenuous campaign following the 200-day campaign.

Reflecting the unanimous will and resolution of the attendants of the meeting, we ardently appeal in the name of the national meeting of heroes to the entire working class to vigorously launch another 200-day campaign in order to consolidate and develop the brilliant achievements made in the current 200-day campaign and scale a higher eminence of socialist construction.

The new 200-day campaign will be an honorable and worthy campaign to make another leap in socialist construction in our country and pave a broader road of advance toward the fulfilment of the new long-range plan.

If another 200-day campaign is dynamically waged following the 200-day campaign which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of socialist construction in our country, a brighter prospect will be opened before us and the might of chuche Korea be demonstrated more eloquently. The appeal manifests the conviction that all the workers and other working people will turn out as one in the new campaign and perform heroic exploits.

The appeal calls upon the working people in the domains of capital construction, key industries, light industry, fisheries and agriculture to maintain the upswing in construction and production.

It says that the Taean work system, chuche-oriented economic management system, should be firmly adhered to and economic guidance and enterprise management be done as required by it in all domains.

It points to the need to further develop science and technology, education, public health and physical culture and sports of the country.

It calls for working in a bold and ambitious way with a high goal all the time, pressing on every work in a lightning manner and working and living militantly in a strained and mobilised posture, not forgetting their origin as the people of a revolutionary country and a fighting country.

The appeal goes on:

All the men and officers of the People's Army should build up our People's Army more firmly into a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces capable of repulsing any aggression by the enemies and reliably defend the security of the country and the gains of the

revolution all the time by accelerating the modelling of the whole Army on the chuche idea and its revolutionisation and carrying through the party's military line.

Let us all enhance revolutionary vigilance to cope with the prevailing situation and fully prepare ourselves, so that the Army and people may rise up as one man and fight at the cost of the lives in the righteous struggle to destroy the aggressors, if they dare pounce upon us.

Let us all effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and perform heroic exploits to powerfully encourage the South Korean people in the just anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and achieve national reunification at any cost in our generation with the concerted efforts of the entire fellow countrymen.

Let us actively struggle to create international environments favourable for our revolution, safeguard world peace and security and make the whole world independent at an accelerated pace in firm unity with all anti-imperialist, independent forces under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

The appeal calls upon all the people to more dynamically continue the historical general march to carry the chuche cause to consummation in an indomitable fighting spirit of the heroic Korean people, rallied closely around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Appeal Urges Countering Imperialism

*SK0509040788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—The appeal to the entire people adopted at the third-day session of the national meeting of heroes which was held here calls for countering the imperialist forces' reactionary offensive with a revolutionary one.

The appeal says:

Owing to the intensified aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the situation is getting more tense and Korea has become a place of acute confrontation between socialism and imperialism in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture.

The U.S.-led imperialists of the world, desperately manoeuvring to obliterate the cause of socialism and communism, is concentrating the spearhead of attack on us in an attempt to prevent the revolutionary influence of our Republic which is vigorously advancing in the east post of socialism under the uplifted banner of the revolution.

It is a sacred struggle for defending our revolution and the future of socialism to counter the reactionary offensive of the imperialist forces against socialism and the DPRK with a revolutionary offensive.

Deeply conscious of our weighty responsibility for the era and the revolution, we should smash to atoms the moves of the enemies of all hues, steadfastly uphold the banner of the revolution, the banner of socialism and display more broadly the honor of the homeland of chuche through a renewed revolutionary grand advance at Chollima speed spurred by the speed campaign just as we crushed the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad and effected a great revolutionary upswing through the grand Chollima advance in the past.

The appeal also calls for strictly checking the reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists and the penetration of all sorts of alien elements, rejecting unsound fashions and ways of life and making fresh socialist tone of life prevalent in the whole society.

Declares Leader-Party-Masses Unity

*SK0509042088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0412 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—"Our revolution has covered road of shining victory in single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses and continues advancing dynamically under the banner of unity", says the appeal to the entire people adopted at the national meeting of heroes.

Only when the party and the masses struggle as a harmonious whole rallied around the leader, sharing life and death, bitters and sweets, can they be ever-victorious and create a history of heroic exploits. This is an unshakable faith deeply rooted in the hearts of our people through their actual life, says the appeal.

It calls for staunchly fighting, sharing their destiny with the party forever on the long road of the revolution under the party's leadership generation after generation, as did the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who hewed the path of the arduous Korean revolution, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the centre of unity and leadership.

Urges Army, People To Rise

*SK0509041288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0405 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—"Let us all enhance revolutionary vigilance to cope with the prevailing situation and fully prepare ourselves, so that the Army and people may rise up as one man and fight at the cost of their lives in the righteous struggle to defeat the aggressors, if they dare pounce upon us", stresses the appeal to the entire people adopted at the national meeting of heroes.

Pointing out that the socialist homeland is a great gain of our revolution and to defend it is a sacred duty of our People's Army and people, the appeal says:

All the men and officers of the People's Army should build up our People's Army more firmly into a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces capable of

repulsing any aggression by the enemies and reliably defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution all the time by accelerating the modelling of the whole Army on the chuche idea and its revolutionization and carrying through the party's military line.

Urge Inspiration to South
*SK0509041888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0409 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—The appeal adopted at the national meeting of heroes here calls upon the entire people to powerfully inspire the South Korean people in their righteous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Noting that to reunify the divided country is a unanimous, long-cherished desire of the entire fellow countrymen and the supreme national task of our people, the appeal stresses:

It is intolerable that the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists has continued for over 40 years in one half of the country following that of the Japanese imperialists in our time when the colonial system has collapsed worldwide and the liberated people are all taking the road of independence.

Let us all effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and perform heroic feats so as to powerfully encourage the South Korean people in their just anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and achieve national reunification at any cost in our generation with the concerted efforts of the entire fellow countrymen, the appeal emphasizes.

Heroes Meeting Concludes
*SK0409091688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0902 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—The national meeting of heroes which opened with a large attendance in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on September 2 closed on September 4, concluding its work with success.

Hero of the Republic Kim Hyon-ki, senior commander of the Korean People's Army; labor hero Sin Song-u, director of the Hamhung Traumatic and Orthopedic Hospital; heroine of the Republic Yi Sun-im, secretary of the Primary Party Committee of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital; and other heroes of the Republic and labor heroes spoke at the meeting.

The speakers said that it is entirely because our leader is great and our party is great that our people has grown up to be a heroic people who displays ever-victorious might, overcoming all tests and storm and stress of history and a great number of heroes and heroines have emerged generation after generation in our country.

It is unshakable determination and unanimous desire of our people to steadfastly maintain the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks and inherit the traditions of heroic struggle, the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party which struck roots in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu, holding high the revolutionary banner under the guidance of the party and the leader, and thereby make a constant leap in the revolution and construction and brilliantly carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche to consummation, they declared.

They expressed their resolution to resolutely smash the ever more desperate offensives of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and make a new decisive progress in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for the promotion of national reunification by continuously making a vigorous march, not slackening the spirit heightened in the 200-day campaign, and by following up this campaign with a 2,000-day campaign, a 20,000-day campaign.

A congratulatory group of the Korean People's Army entered the meeting hall and read a congratulatory message to the National Meeting of Heroes.

An appeal to the entire people reflecting the immovable determination and unanimous will of the attendants at the meeting to follow up the 200-day campaign with another heroic struggle was adopted with thunderous applause at the meeting.

In the name of the meeting the appeal earnestly calls upon the entire working class to launch another 200-day campaign, further accelerate the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and effect a new great upswing in all domains of socialist economic construction and thus consolidate the revolutionary base as firm as a rock and pave a broader road of advance toward the fulfilment of the new long-range plan.

The appeal manifests the conviction that all the workers and other working people will turn out as one in the new 200-day campaign in hearty response to the call of the meeting and perform shining heroic exploits in all domains of socialist construction.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, delivered a closing address at the meeting.

It was a historical meeting which demonstrated the unshakable will of our party to maintain the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the leader, party and people which has been consolidated rock-firm on the basis of the great chuche idea and carry through with constancy the chuche-based revolutionary lines and powerfully roused the entire people to a new heroic struggle, thereby occasioning a great turn in the revolution and construction.

KCNA Summarizes Meeting's Work
SK0409092988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0912 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—The national meeting of heroes closed today, successfully concluding its work.

It was noted in the report and speeches that Korea is carrying forward pure and clean the heroic fighting tradition established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and demonstrating itself as a proud and powerful country where all people perform heroic exploits.

The meeting stressed:

Many years have passed and one generation of revolution has been replaced by another since the dawn of our revolution. But the heroic fighting tradition established at the dawn of our revolution has been brilliantly inherited, and the lifeblood of our revolution has been strengthened. We take great national pride in this fact.

The heroic fighting tradition established by our people and the exploits performed in the historic course of the Korean revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader will shine for ever with the victorious advance of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our people have become a heroic people because they have the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and are carrying out the revolution and construction under the party's leadership, guided by the chuche idea.

Maintaining the consistency and continuity in policy-making is an important guarantee for the people to press on with the revolution and construction along the straight path without suffering twists and turns. It is the basic factor in carrying forward and developing mass heroism from generation to generation.

Both the veteran revolutionaries and the revolutionaries of the new generation preserve and carry forward the lifeblood of the revolution and of heroes, following the consistent lines and policies of the party. This shows the great vitality of the consistency and continuity of our party's line and policy.

The imperialists are resorting to power politics in an attempt to obliterate the cause of socialism and communism. They are threatening socialist countries militarily while scheming in every way to disintegrate them politically and economically, ideologically and culturally.

In this condition, how to counter the frantic imperialist offensive against socialism is a matter of principle that affects the destiny of the revolution and socialism.

We must foil the desperate offensive of the U.S. imperialists and other enemies at home and abroad and bring about a continuous upsurge in socialist construction and thus firmly defend the banner of the revolution, the banner of socialism.

"Let us all live and struggle like heroes!"—this is the demand of our party and the militant slogan under which we should advance at present. This slogan contains the will of our party to bring the chuche cause to completion by carrying forward the heroic fighting tradition of our people down through generations and is permeated with the party's lofty intention to make all the working people lead a valuable and worthwhile life and fight throughout their lives on the road of revolution.

Main emphasis was put on the following points at the meeting:

The chuche idea is the lifeblood of the Korean revolution and the ideological and spiritual basis of heroism displayed by the masses in the revolutionary struggle.

In whatever complex circumstances we must think and act as required by the chuche idea, the guiding ideology of our party, and implement the policy of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance in national defence put forward by the party, not falling back even a step from it.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our party are a lasting cornerstone on which to carry forward the heroism of our people through successive generations and bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion.

We must preserve the purity of the party's revolutionary traditions, take over and develop it down through generations and thoroughly embody these traditions in all fields of social life under the slogan "Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"

The meeting stressed that our heroes and all the working people must follow up the success in the 200-day campaign and press on with the struggle to carry out the gigantic third seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

The meeting pointed out that it is intolerable that U.S. imperialist colonial rule has been continuing in half of our territory for more than 40 years and we must reunify our country during our lifetime, come what may, and end the history of national suffering.

The meeting emphasized that we must fight to frustrate the imperialists' scheme for aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security and make the whole world independent, in unbreakable unity with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the peace forces throughout the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

South Korea

IOC's Samaranch Arrives in Seoul 5 September

SK0509094188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0927 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch arrived on Monday, expressing respect for the preparation South Koreans have made for the Seoul Olympics.

Samaranch expressed excitement and pleasure upon his ninth visit to Seoul and anticipated the big success of the Seoul Olympiad, adding that the games will be participated by top class athletes of the world.

Asked about his position of the IOC measures to deny the entry of referees from the countries that boycotted the Seoul games, he replied that the decision was made after the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by the IOC for security reasons.

North Korea and five of its allies have stayed away from the Seoul games, set for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The IOC president said the most important agenda of the IOC meeting scheduled for this week here will be to decide which city will be awarded the right to stage the next winter Olympics. He said it is no wonder for North Korea to boycott the Seoul Olympiad, because Pyongyang had repeated its intention not to enter the games many years ago.

The IOC leader was greeted by Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee President Pak Se-chik and Vice President Kim Un-yong, along with Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korean Olympic Committee and other officials.

Samaranch was accompanied by his wife and 13 IOC officials.

Further Olympic News

SK0609064888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0611 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch presented a stone he brought from the Materhorn of the Swiss Alps to Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee President Pak Se-chik for a scheduled stone festival on Sept. 25 at the Olympic village.

The 15-kilogram piece of granite measuring 30 centimeters wide, 50 centimeters long, and 10 centimeters high will be a part of the stone altar to be built with natural stones of all the participating nations in the Seoul Olympiad.

The Organizing Committee has been promoting the stone festival imitating a traditional Korean shamanistic practice stacking up stones praying for good luck and for dreams to come true.

Spain was the first country to respond to the stone collection of the organizing committee which has so far obtained 11 stone pieces, including the one from the top of the 14,000-feet Mt. Keys in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

—Organizers of the Seoul Olympic games are vigilant against possible infiltration of not only terrorists but also of the deadly AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) disease.

Staff members of the medical center of the Olympic Village, the home of more than 13,000 athletes and officials from 161 countries, are handing out condoms to visiting athletes free of charge.

Volunteer workers at the village hospital are also distributing leaflets printed in six languages in cooperation with the World Health Organization urging the visitors to use condoms whenever they have sexual liaisons.

—The 18-year-old Belgian swimmer, Isabelle Arnould, and two of her teammates became the first women athletes to undergo the sex test in the Seoul Olympics Tuesday.

Four Belgian women swimmers were originally scheduled to undergo the test conducted Tuesday at the Olympic Village Hospital, but one of them was exempted after her test at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was confirmed.

In the afternoon, eight members of the host South Korean women's shooting team received the test.

The results of the sex test will be sent to the IOC in 24 hours.

—Swaziland athletes celebrated their country's independence day in a brief ceremony at the Olympic Village. The village authorities sent a bouquet to the Swaziland delegation to celebrate the first such event since the opening of the athletes' village.

The Brazilian and Bulgarian athletes will have similar ceremonies on Wednesday and Saturday, respectively.

—Cuban journalists are likely to be allowed to cover the Seoul Olympic games, which their country is boycotting, although referees and other games officials from Cuba will be banned by the IOC.

In a partial change of its stubborn attitude toward its member nations boycotting the Seoul Olympic games, the International Olympic Committee has reportedly decided to allow journalists from those countries to cover the events.

Cuba is the only boycotting country that is sending journalists to cover the games. Seven journalists are scheduled to arrive in Seoul on Saturday.

Yi Hyon-chae at Village Opening

*SK0309031488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0131 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae told officials and personnel at the Seoul Olympic athletes' village Saturday to renew their determination to successfully host the upcoming Olympics.

The only task left at this moment is to firmly ensure the safety of the games which is the festival for the earth's five billion people, Yi said in a speech marking the official opening of the athletes' village.

We should exert our best efforts until the games are over to prevent even the smallest possible attempt to sabotage the Olympiad, he said.

This village, which opened today, is a "village of peace and reconciliation" where all the sports families coming from every part of the world rejoice in sharing friendship all through the Olympic period, he said.

The athletes' village, located in southeastern Seoul near the Olympic sports complex, is to accommodate the more than 15,000 athletes and officials from 161 countries expected to attend the games.

The Seoul Olympics have virtually begun as this giant village started housing the Olympic participants today, Yi said in the speech, adding that we should spare no efforts to make our foreign guests feel at home.

Disciplinary Action Considered

*SK0609014588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0132 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is almost certain to take disciplinary actions against the national Olympic committees of the countries boycotting the forthcoming Seoul Olympics, sources close to the IOC said Tuesday.

The sources said the IOC is expected to discuss in its 94th General Congress, slated to be held Sept. 12-16 here, details of the sanctions it would take against the boycotting countries. They also observed that the IOC members favor such stern punishments as banning their participations in the future Olympics and major international sports events.

Meanwhile, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch Monday confirmed in a press conference held upon his arrival in Seoul the IOC's earlier decision not to issue Olympic identification cards to the Cuban judges and members of international federations of various sports.

The IOC chief said the decision was in line with a decision which was adopted in 1984 after the Los Angeles Olympics, in which the Soviet Union and its communist allies stayed away.

Six countries—North Korea, Cuba, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Albania and the Seychelles—have failed to announce their participation in the Seoul Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Informed sources said the upcoming IOC General Congress will see a heated controversy over the IOC executive council's move to ban Cuban judges from attending the Seoul Olympics on individual basis.

The sources pointed out that such an IOC decision has been criticized severely by three international federations—athletics, weightlifting and baseball—the executive councils of which currently include one Cuban member.

The decision is also opposed by the federations of some other sports—boxing, cycling and swimming—in which Cuban judges are involved.

A SLOOC [Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee] official spoke highly of the possibility that the IOC will adopt stern disciplinary measures against the boycotters, saying, the IOC executive council members are displeased, particularly because the countries involved turned away from their earlier pledges indicating possible participation.

Security Talks With Japan Set for 8 September

*SK0609004388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] Korean and Japanese officials will meet in Seoul Thursday for a third round of talks on security during the Olympics.

The Korean-side participants will be officials of the related government agencies including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice, Defense and Transportation and the Agency for National Security Planning.

They are led by So Pyong-yong, director-general for Asian affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The Japanese-side delegates will be headed by So's counterpart Katstoshi Hasegawa.

During the meeting, the two countries will make a final check on security during the Games 11 days away from now.

Red Army Terrorists Reported in South
*SK0609035988 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Here is a UPI report from Paris.

Members of the Japanese Red Army, a leftist terrorist group in Japan, have sneaked into South Korea after receiving training on terrorism in Lebanon and South Yemen for several months, French security officials disclosed yesterday. The French security officials said that at least 3 Japanese Red Army members with Japanese passports may have gone to Seoul, beginning last year.

The security officials also said that suicide squad members of the Japanese Red Army may already have infiltrated into South Korea to hatch a plot to disturb the Seoul Olympics.

Public Allowed More North Korean Materials
*SK0409053888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] The NODONG SINMUN, organ of the North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, Pyongyang's TV broadcasts and video tapes will soon be made public.

Seoul's mass media will also be allowed to carry photos of North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent son Chong-il.

Culture-Information Minister Chung Han-mo, who acts as the government spokesman, announced yesterday that the government will lift the ban on free access by the public to printed and visual materials of North Korea and other Communist countries.

But he did not give the exact timing on the liberalization step. Sources said that the step would be taken into effect "soon."

Chung said, "Anyone who presents his identification card will be permitted to read the NODONG SINMUN and view North Korean visual materials at libraries of the National Unification Board and universities.

He revealed that there are 97 governmental, educational and journalistic organizations which posses "special data" on Communist nations.

The materials of Communist countries will be lent out for up to 30 days.

However, he precluded materials, produced only for propaganda purposes by North Korea and Chochongnyon, the pro-Pyongyang association of Korean residents in Japan, from the step.

Chung explained that the step is aimed at "embodying the open-door policy toward the North as declared by President No Tae-u in the July 7 doctrine as well as promoting cooperation with Communist countries on a reciprocal basis."

He added, "No Communist propaganda materials which explicitly violate our laws will be made public."

The government spokesman said that the data and information possessed by governmental and public research organizations will be supplied to the "greatest extent possible" to non-governmental institutes.

For the public's convenience to use the Communist countries' data, "general material centers" will be set up at the National Unification Board and the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp.

In particular, the material center to be established at the KOTRA will house data largely concerned with trade with the Communist bloc, Chung revealed.

He said that the materials which will be made public will be further allowed to be put on sale at bookstores.

He added, "We hope that the government's step will help the people have a correct understanding of North Korean reality, lead flourishing unification debates toward a right direction and promote comparative studies on systems and ideologies of the South and North."

Access to Materials Analyzed
*SK0409030088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 Sep p 2*

[Text] [New analysis by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Easy Access To North Korean Materials Will Help Foster Unification Move"]

[Text] The south has virtually declared a victory in its war of ideology with North Korea that has lasted for more than 40 years.

By allowing free access to materials on North Korea and other communist countries, the government has manifested confidence that the south need no longer be afraid of the north's ideological offensives.

The open policy is to help foster sound discussion of the unification question which has recently been drawing keen attention from the public.

By freely reading and viewing data on North Korea, the public will be able to better understand the situations in the North, helping create an atmosphere for more indepth studies on inter-Korea relations.

In this respect, experts in inter-Korea affairs hail the government move as very timely.

Materials on North Korea and other communist countries have so far been offered for a very limited number of institutions and persons.

The general public had been denied opportunities to correctly grasp the true circumstances in the North.

The lack of information produced negative effects, helping create curiosity on the north and making some people see inter-Korea affairs from a biased viewpoint.

Developments both at home and abroad, have prompted the government to change its restrictive policies.

What is most important of the developments is the growth of national power and prestige, as characterized by the country's economic success and its hosting of the Olympics.

Also faced with the trend of liberalization and the people's ardent aspirations for unification, government policymakers have come to liberalize public access to information about the North.

They must also have considered the rise in demand for information necessary for more effectively pushing commercial and other exchanges with China, the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc nations.

What is most remarkable in the new government guidelines is that NONDONG SINMUN, the official paper of the north Korean Workers' Party, and video materials on the north will be offered for public viewing.

The government has also lifted a ban on publishing pictures of north Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son and heir apparent, Chong-il.

Officials are saying that the government will soon take followup steps, which will include revision of the National Security Act and other related laws.

Possession of materials on the North in itself can no longer be considered illegal, unless they are used for activities damaging the nation's basic system of liberal democracy.

The liberal government policies may be exploited by "impure elements" in society, and by North Korean communists in launching false peace offensives against the South.

Officials are saying, however, that they are confident the people are mature enough to overcome such anticipated difficulties.

They note that ordinary citizens have turned a deaf ear to radical students advocating the positions of the North.

The government's liberal policies will rather help consolidate the determination of the public to safeguard the liberal democracy, they said.

Trade Office With Soviet Union Discussed

*OW0609085288 Tokyo KYODO in English
0656 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 KYODO—A South Korean business leader and four Soviet Union officials discussed Tuesday the possibility of setting up a Soviet trade office in South Korea, local sources said.

The talk was held between the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) President Pak Yong-su, and a four-member Soviet delegation led by Leonid Osinkin, a Soviet Finance Ministry official, the sources said.

They said the Soviet officials, who are visiting Seoul with Soviet athletes attending the Olympics, made a request for such a meeting. The sources expect the talks to continue after the Olympics, scheduled to end October 2.

The KOTRA will also dispatch to Moscow, Kwon O-nam, its representative at the South Korean Trade Center in Helsinki, Finland, to hold further talks on bilateral trade.

In a related movement, the sources said, Soviet Embassy officials in Japan have met KOTRA officials in Tokyo to discuss the bilateral trade.

In addition, the sources said the Soviet delegation is also holding talks on terms of overflights made by South Korean flag carrier, Korea Air (KAL), via Soviet airspace and those of refueling stops made by KAL in the Soviet Union.

Delegates Discuss Trade

*SK0609074588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0727 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The Soviet consular delegates, who recently arrived here to handle consular affairs related with the Olympics, Tuesday visited the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) and discussed matters concerning the exchange of trade offices between the two countries.

The delegation, led by Leonid Osinkin, a councilor of the Soviet foreign ministry, met with KOTRA President Pak Yong-su and exchanged views on various means to promote economic ties between the two countries, including an exchange of permanent trade offices, sources at the KOTRA said.

The sources said the Soviet delegates and the KOTRA leaders agreed upon the necessity to secure an official basis on which the two countries can cooperate with each other to promote further ongoing mutual trade.

In a related development, KOTRA was reported to be planning to dispatch Kwon O-nam, director of its Helsinki chapter, to Moscow this week to have direct contacts with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Other sources said a series of ongoing direct contacts between the Soviet and Korean officials in Seoul and Moscow will contribute much to the narrowing of the gap between the respective governments' positions concerning the conclusion of an agreement on trade cooperation.

The sources said the major agenda items of the envisaged talks on trade cooperation will comprise the exchanges of trade offices, outlining the means of cooperation, guaranteeing the securities of the persons involved in trade promotion affairs and the frequency of regular trade negotiations.

They added that the trade cooperation agreement, should it be successfully concluded, will mostly likely take the forms similar to those South Korea adopted with Hungary on Aug. 25, 1987, and Yugoslavia on March 24, 1988.

Last July, they said, KOTRA representatives had unofficial contacts with members of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Budapest. Similar contacts were made recently between the Tokyo-based Soviet trade representatives and senior members of the Tokyo branch office of KOTRA.

Meanwhile, other sources said that South Korea's efforts to expand economic relations with such other East Bloc nations as Bulgaria and Poland are expected to see considerable achievements during the period in and around the Seoul Olympics.

No Entertains Soviet Diplomat

SK0409061388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] President No Tae-u met with a Soviet diplomat yesterday evening to mark the first time in 80 years for the head of state of Korea to entertain such a meeting.

He had brief talks with Leonard Alexandrovich Osinkin, chief of the Soviet consular delegation to the Seoul Olympics, during an intermission of the Korean debut performance of the world-famous Bolshoi Ballet at the Sejong Cultural Center.

The President said he hoped the Seoul Olympic would lay foundation for reconciliation between the East and West and peace in the global harmony.

He also said that he deeply appreciated the pioneering role of the Bolshoi Ballet in the same context.

On hand at the meeting were Bolshoi Ballet's artistic director Yuriy Victorovich Papko and Korean National Ballet's artistic director Yim Song-nam.

At the meeting, director Yim was invited by his Soviet counterpart to visit Moscow and to observe the essence of the Bolshoi Ballet Theater with his own eyes.

Soviet Athletes, Officials Arrive at Pusan

SK0409054388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Pusan—A 27-member Soviet yachting team, the advance group of the country's Seoul Olympic squad, along with 56 tourists, arrived in Pusan on board the cruise ship "Mikhail Sholokhov" yesterday morning.

It was the first time that a Soviet ship had anchored at a port in South Korea since 1945. Korea has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

The 12,800-ton Soviet ship, with a crew of 178, anchored at the Pusan Port international terminal at 10:40 a.m. after a brief clearance check at Oryukdo Island at 8:20 a.m.

The Soviet ship will leave here for Inchon, some 40 kilometers west of Seoul, where it will anchor until Oct. 5. During the Seoul Games, the ship will be used as the Soviet team's medical service center.

Belonging to the state-run Far Eastern Shipping Company, the ship also carried 150 cars the Soviet will use during the Olympic period.

The 128m-long Soviet ship, which left the Pacific port of Vladivostok Thursday was given a warm greeting by 100 port officials.

Ho Taek, director general of the Pusan Maritime and Port Authority, welcoming the Soviet ship's call at Pusan, presented a commemorative plaque to Nikolay Mishov her captain.

Two employees of Chonkyong Shipping Line in Pusan—Miss Chang Mi-sun and Miss Pak Chong-suk—also presented Seoul Olympic mascot "Hodori" doll and a flower bouquet to the captain.

During the welcoming ceremony, the Soviet Union's national anthem was played and its national flag was hoisted.

The Soviet yachting team is composed of 11 officials and 16 athletes.

Pusan is the venue of the Olympic yachting races. The competitions will be held off Suyong Bay

Soviet Liner Docks at Inchon
SK0409130588 Seoul YONHAP in English
1250 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, Sept. 4 (YONHAP)—The Mikhail Sholokhov, a Soviet passenger liner carrying 56 tourists and a crew of 178, anchored at this port city, some 40 kilometers west of Seoul, on Sunday.

The liner will serve as a hospital ship for Soviet athletes and, officials during the Seoul summer Olympic games, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Before arriving here, the luxurious excursion ship transported a 27-member Soviet yachting team, the advance group of the country's Olympic squad, to the sport event competition venue off the southeastern Korean port city of Pusan Saturday.

The 12,798-ton Soviet ship was the first Soviet vessel to dock in South Korea since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Officials at the Inchon Maritime and Port Administration said that the 56 Soviet tourists are spending the night in the ship and will go on a sightseeing tour across South Korea beginning Monday.

The 128-meter-long Soviet ship, which left the Pacific port city of Vladivostok Thursday carrying 150 cars the Soviet Olympic delegation will use during the Seoul games, is scheduled to anchor at Inchon until Oct. 5.

Meanwhile, a interpreter for the Soviet Olympic team, who was born in Sakhalin to his Korean parents, met with his father's younger brother and sister living in South Korea.

So Tong-u, 36, who came here on board the Soviet ship, met with his uncle So Chae-won, 61, and aunt So Chong-won, 51, through the good offices of Korean officials.

So's father was taken by force to Sakhalin in 1943 during the Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

Soviet Cargo Plane Arrives at Kimpo Airport
SK0509094588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0939 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—A Soviet airplane carrying eight attendants and six horses to be used in equestrian competition of the Seoul Olympics arrived at Kimpo International Airport Monday afternoon.

Greeted by 10 Korean Air (KAL) officials, captain of the Soviet plane, Anatoliy Kicharov, 45, said the flight had no problem, and the (Kimpo International) Airport gave me a beautiful impression.

No athletes and officials were on board the Ilyushin 76, an Aeroflot cargo plane, which made a 13-hour flight from Moscow to Seoul.

The cargo plane marked the first Soviet aircraft that landed in South Korea since 1948, when the South Korean Government was established.

The plane entered South Korea's air space off the Sea of Japan and completed its flight without flying over North Korea. The plane is scheduled to depart for Moscow about three hours later.

The Soviet Union plans to send some 1,000 athletes and officials as well as 800 tourists before and during the Olympic games, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

A group of 28 athletes and officials for the rowing competition, the advance group of Soviet Olympic squad, arrived in the southeastern port city of Pusan on Saturday on board the Soviet ship, Mikhail Sholokhov.

Mikhail Sholokhov was the first Soviet ship that visited South Korea since 1945, when the Korean peninsula was divided.

PRC's Liaoning Province Opens Trade Office
SK0609001388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Sep 88 p 9

[Text] The Chinese province of Liaoning has already set up a trade office in Seoul, thus formally opening direct trade between Korea and China, it was learned yesterday.

In the meantime, Jilin, another Chinese province, is stepping up efforts to expand economic exchange with Korea.

Liaoning is one of the Chinese provinces which Beijing has designated as free economic zones to attract foreign technology and capital.

According to business circles, Liaoning, located northwest of North Korea, set up the trade office in Seoul in July.

It is reported that the first Chinese trade office ever established in Seoul is now manned by a high ranking official of Liaoning.

Business circles said that the office equipped with telex and facsimile systems is handling the export of Korean electronic products to the Chinese province.

They also disclosed that Liaoning dispatched a delegation to Korea on Aug. 30 to lure Korean investment to the province. The delegation is reportedly scheduled to stay until Sept. 14.

The prospect of opening direct trade with China is getting brighter as the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation agreed with the Chinese province of Shandong to set up trade office on a mutual basis last week.

Korea maintains no diplomatic relations with China or any other Communist country.

Meanwhile, the province of Jilin has sent a eight-member mission which arrived yesterday to expand economic and trade relations with Korea, business circles said.

Scheduled to stay for about a week, the delegation plans to negotiate with the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation and leading Korean business concerns for the expansion of economic and Trade ties.

The mission from Jilin whose members reportedly include Korean community representatives seeks to export coal, lumber, agricultural products, ores and medicinal materials to Korea and import sophisticated high tech and capital in return.

Most closely adjacent to North Korea, Jilin has not been designated as one of the Chinese economic free zones due to pressure from Pyongyang.

However, it is reported that China has recently decided to open three cities in Jilin to foreign businesses, thereby allowing the province to facilitate economic and trade relations with Korea.

At present, some 1.2 million Korean people live in Jilin.

Office To Be Opened With Shandong
*SK0309075388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0552 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Chinese Province of Shandong have agreed to set up trade offices in each other's territory this year, a spokesman for the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Saturday.

The agreement came at a meeting between KOTRA officials and a trade mission from Shandong which came to Seoul on Aug. 25 for a 10-day visit to promote trade and business cooperation with Korean the spokesman said.

The Chinese mission has been led by Li Yu, chief of the Shandong chapter of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), the spokesman said. The pact, signed by Pak Yong-su, KOTRA president, and Li, also included an accord to set up a shipping company in connection with the establishment of a direct sea route linking the two countries and mutual cooperation in developing an economic environment suitable for inducing joint venture projects by businessmen from both sides, the spokesman said.

The establishment of the trade offices will be fixed during a visit to Shandong scheduled for October by a KOTRA delegation to be led by the KOTRA president, the spokesman said.

The trade offices, to be operated initially by some five personnel each, will oversee trade between the two countries, issue visas and organize trade fairs.

Both sides also agreed to realize personnel exchanges including tourist visits, leaving details on the matter to a working-level meeting, the spokesman said.

DJP Plans To Organize Association With PRC

*SK0609081288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0720 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is currently pushing ahead with a plan to organize a Korean and Chinese parliamentary members goodwill association with representatives of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) immediately after the Seoul Olympics, a DJP source said Tuesday.

The plan stems from the ruling party's judgment that extended exchanges on a non-governmental basis such as inter-parliamentary association or other exchanges between political parties will help promote better relations with the communist country, the source said. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with China or any communist country.

Consultations concerning the matter are under way through two go-betweens—a former Chinese senior cabinet member and an unidentified American—the source said, adding that the Korean ruling party has already received official letters from Chinese authorities, which have a close relationship with China's Communist Party, inviting several key DJP office-holders to China to discuss the matter.

The Korean ruling party will discuss the matter in more detail with officials of its Chinese counterpart when they come to Seoul for the Seoul Olympic games as members of China's Olympic delegation, the source said.

The planned inter-parliamentary goodwill body will probably have a form similar to that of Japan and North Korea's parliamentary league, through which Japan's ruling liberal democratic party conducts informal exchanges with North Korea although Japan has no diplomatic relations with the communist country, the source said.

The Chinese side, while still judging that the timing is not yet appropriate for it to proceed with formal personnel exchanges on a governmental basis, in consideration of its relations with North Korea, seems to take a

positive stance on future exchanges between political parties of the two countries or parliamentary exchanges with South Korea, the source added.

The source also said there is a strong possibility that parliamentary members of both countries will make unofficial visits to each other's country immediately after the Olympic games to realize the establishment of the association.

Efforts by both sides to organize the goodwill body will surely be encouraged, the source said, if the stalled inter-Korean parliamentary talks make rapid progress after the Olympics. The games are slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Inter-Korean talks are to resume in October for discussions on possible ways to lessen military tension on the Korean peninsula.

PRC Acts To Keep North From Protesting Ties
SK0309004588 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 3 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP)—China has called Pyongyang's attention to its "Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence" in an attempt to "preclude north Korean protests and complaints over expanding economic relations" between Beijing and Seoul, China expert here say.

Li Xiannian, chairman of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Wednesday reminded a visiting north Korean delegation of the principles, which were agreed on in a July 1954 meeting between then Chinese Premier Chou Enlai and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, according to a dispatch from Beijing the pro-China TA KUNG PAO newspaper.

Li said: "Every country should build depending on its own conditions. Whether their regimes are the same or different, other countries should not interfere."

Analysts say the statement was intended to ensure that Pyongyang does not protest or intervene if China increases exchanges with south Korea for economic development.

The "Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence," which played a significant role in China's diplomacy in the 1950s, call for territorial integrity, mutual respect of sovereignty, nonaggression, noninterference in domestic affairs and reciprocal equality.

Speaking of the principles, Li put particular stress on noninterference to reinforce China's determination to refute the "presumptuousness" with which Pyongyang has always asked for unilateral support of its positions under the pretext that "the two countries are brethren nations allied through blood," analysts said.

Taken together with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's Aug. 25 statement supporting President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration on improving relations with north Korea, Li Xiannian's statement clearly indicates that China will not only openly expand exchanges with south Korea but also change its diplomatic stance on the Korean peninsula from unilateral support for north Korea to equal handling of south and north Korea, they say.

Car-Ferry Line Likely To Be Opened With PRC
SK0309034588 Seoul *YONHAP* in English
0134 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China are likely to open a direct sea lane between their two countries for car-ferry services shortly after the Seoul Olympic games end early next month.

Pak Chong, president of Pukwan Ferry Co. of South Korea, has been visiting China's Shandong Province for discussions with local shipping officials in Qingdao and Tianjin since late August on the opening of a direct car-ferry line, business sources said Saturday.

The sources said the direct car-ferry line is most likely to link South Korea's western port of Inchon and Qingdao of China, only 450 kilometers apart.

The South Korean company hopes to inaugurate the car-ferry service sometime around Oct. 8, the birthday of Confucius, according to the sources.

Pukwan Ferry, a joint venture with Japan serving the Pusan (South Korea)-Shimonoseki (Japan) route, is considering placing its 6,600-ton class Pukwan ferry or a 10,000-ton class car-ferry of its Japanese partner serving Japan's off-shore lines on the direct route to and from China.

The Pukwan ferry, with a capacity of 689 passengers, 30 cars, and 75 containers, has an average cruise speed of 20 knots.

Since Chinese tourism authorities announced recently that they will issue direct entry visas to South Korean tourists in groups larger than 10 people, more than 300 South Koreans have been going through the procedures for tours to China in October.

Meanwhile, South Korea's Ship Owners' Association and the Shandong Province shipping authorities have been promoting the establishment of a joint venture shipping company.

Chon's Brother Sentenced to 7 Years in Prison
SK0509105488 Seoul *Domestic Service* in Korean
0900 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Defendant Chon Kyong-hwan has been sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Pak Yong-mu, senior judge of the 14th collegiate judgment department in the Seoul

District Criminal Court, today sentenced defendant Chon to 7 years' imprisonment and fined him on charges of violating the law and gave him an additional punishment for special crimes at the sentencing of defendants involved in irregularities at the Saemaul Headquarters.

Reporter Kim Chong-won will report more on this:

[Begin Kim recording] The judge stated that although defendant Chon denied most of the charges during the trial, he has been found guilty based on statements by witnesses and the evidence on charges of tax evasion, embezzlement, and the misuse of rights and privileges. Therefore, he sentenced Chon to 7 years' imprisonment, to fines amounting to 3.2 billion won, and to the additional imposition of a fine of 980 million won.

The judge said that defendant Chon committed various irregularities including embezzlement, tax evasion, and the misuse of rights and privileges, running counter to the slogan "the realization of a just society" put forward by the then president, even though he was in a special position as the brother of the former president and that his actions deserves condemnation.

However, the judge pointed out that just as he should not be generously judged for being the brother of the former president, he should not be sentenced to a heavier punishment either, stressing the independence of the court from public opinion.

Meanwhile, six other defendants including Hwang Hung-sik, who were charged with embezzlement and tax evasion with defendant Chon were sentenced to 1 to 3 years' imprisonment. Defendant Mun Chong, former senior secretary of Saemaul Headquarters, was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and 2 year's probation.

As the sentence was read for about 20 minutes at today's trial, Chon and the other defendants expressed disinterest as they expected the scope of their punishment and greeted their relatives and acquaintances with their eyes.

This first trial concerning irregularities of the Fifth Republic was thus finalized 159 [days] after defendant Chon was jailed. [end recording]

Chon 'Likely' to Attend Olympic Games
*SK0609003388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] Former President Chon Tu-hwan is likely to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympic Games along with other ex-Presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Yun Po-son.

In accordance with custom, invitations have already been extended to the former presidents by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC).

"Former President Chon expressed his willingness to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Games several times before," said a highly-placed government official who asked not to be identified.

It was earlier reported that Chon would not attend the ceremony because of his unpopularity.

"In fact, Chon himself was the decisive power behind the Seoul being awarded for the Games in 1988," said the official, who also pointed out that there are many people who support his attending the opening ceremony.

"Politics aside, Chon should be credited with the successful staging of the Games," he concluded.

Burma

Decree Urges Employees To Return to Work

BK0209142788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma today issued Directive No 3/88 urging public service personnel to return to work and to serve the people's interests.

The directive states that President Dr Maung Maung in his address to the nation on 1 September 1988 urged public service personnel to return to work and to serve the people's interests. The president urged public service, transportation, and bank personnel to return to work to serve the people, who are facing difficulties in obtaining food, clothes, and shelter and transportation.

He said he understood the personnel's action in participating in demonstrations and in presenting petitions, either of their own free will or because of circumstances, and that no action would be taken against them. However, he called upon them to observe discipline in future in correctly carrying out their departmental duties.

He also urged the people to assist the public service personnel and the People's Police Force to enable them to discharge their duties properly. Currently, the people are facing difficulties in obtaining food, clothing, shelter, and transportation, he added. He urged the public service personnel to strive to discharge their duties to help solve the people's problems and to serve the people's interests. As the public service personnel are given their full salaries and wages by the state, they should contribute toward peace and development in the state as individuals or as groups, he said. He also said that it is necessary for them to serve the people's interests by carrying out efficiently the duties assigned to them by the state.

Over 5,000 Join Protest in Border Town

BK0409042488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Mae Sai—More than 5,000 Burmese students, merchants and villagers protested against the Rangoon government during a demonstration in Tachilek yesterday.

The rally, organised by students and bolstered by 60 monks, began at 10 a.m. and saw a number of fiery speeches while unarmed troops and police looked on passively.

A group of 11 students, in an interview on the bridge spanning the Mae Sai river, said mass protests and general strike will continue until the embattled Ne Win regime gives way to a caretaker government.

The students said rallies will be postponed because villagers needed to tend to their farms but the campaign will resume on Wednesday [7 September].

According to the students, Tachilek district officer Maung Song had been summoned to Rangoon to brief the authorities on developments.

Amid the protests, Burmese authorities have closed the border, crippling trade in Mae Sai and keeping goods out of Tachilek, where prices have doubled.

Burmese residents said petrol and bunker oil was in short supply, and the power supply was being cut at 9 p.m.

Faced with the prospect of shortages of food and other necessities, Tachilek residents said they were worried about crime, including robbery.

Dr Maung Maung Receives U.S. Congressman

BK0409135288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Dr Maung Maung, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Mr Stephen Solarz, U.S. congressman who chairs the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, at the Credentials Hall in the compound of the People's Assembly at 1100 today.

Also present at the meeting, together with President Dr Maung Maung, were Thura U Tun Tin, prime minister, and U Ye Gaung, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

Accompanying the U.S. congressman at the meeting was Mr Burton Levin, U.S. ambassador to Burma.

Intelligence Group Disarmed; Regiment Disbanded

BK0409153988 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1400 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Mr Stephen Solarz, U.S. congressman and chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee, was reported to have held talks in Rangoon. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Army has taken weapons from personnel of the Bureau of Special Investigation [BSI]. Christopher Gunness reports as follows:

Congressman Solarz will stay in Rangoon for a day and have talks with Chairman Dr Maung Maung and many leading opposition leaders. Mr Solarz said on his arrival in Burma that his mission was to see what he could do to facilitate the peaceful emergence of a genuine democracy in Burma. However, the results of his talks are not yet known.

At the same time, according to government sources, military authorities have taken back the arms issued to all the personnel of the BSI, a key nonmilitary intelligence organization. Ten days ago, BSI officers demonstrated at their headquarters in Rangoon, took to the streets of Rangoon, and joined the mass demonstrations

as a gesture of support for the general strike. According to unofficial sources, authorities took the arms because they could no longer fully rely on the loyalty of the BSI.

Meanwhile, military sources say the 4th Burma Regiment, the guard regiment of U Ne Win, has been disbanded. This follows reports that the soldiers in Hmawbi garrison were no longer loyal to the Defense Forces. According to unconfirmed reports, members of the 4th Burma Regiment have been transferred to other military units. It is also reported that purges will be made within the Defense Forces to oust the officers favoring the opposition forces. At the same time, it is learned that personnel from the army engineering units and the defense industries have been made to work at the Syriem oil refinery. The refinery workers who took part in the general strike 10 days ago (?have been removed), and oil supplies are dwindling.

Army, Air Force Units Support Demonstrators
*BK0409024088 London BBC World Service
in English 0015 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] First, Burma. The mass demonstrations of recent days in favor of political reform were followed by an interval of comparative calm. Then came word that several Army units and an Air Force squadron had given their support to the antigovernment movement. A dispatch now from Christopher Guinness:

[Begin recording] Ten Army battalions and an air squadron stationed in the town of Hmawbi near Rangoon have pledged their support to students and other demonstrators who have been campaigning for the removal of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party. The government has ordered protesters to evacuate government buildings occupied in the recent unrest. Local administrations across the country have been taken over by opposition groups, and the role of the Army is crucial if the ruling party is to reestablish itself in these areas. Small-scale mutinies have been reported. But the action in Hmawbi is said to be the largest so far.

According to military sources, disaffection in the Army is spreading. There are apprehensions in military circles about the prospects of being ordered to take action against unarmed civilians, and desertions reported from the outlying areas where the Army is engaged against Burma's many ethnic insurgents. There are indications that the government is concerned about the loyalty of the armed forces. Troops stationed in Rangoon received cash bonuses with their salaries 2 days ago. But this is said to have spread resentment among those stationed elsewhere. Whether this becomes widespread is an important question. According to one diplomat, no government can survive in Burma without the support of the Army. [end recording]

Defense Forces Reject Report

*BK0409141888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Based on the crises in Burma, some foreign news agencies have been carrying some news reports, while some unscrupulous people in the country are also spreading groundless false rumors, which are all untrue. The news reports, it is learned, are not only untrue but also contain reports that cause anxiety and concern among the people. Hence, the working people are asked not to believe in the false news, groundless rumors, and alarming reports.

Meanwhile, the Defense Forces have rejected a news report concerning the defense forces carried by the BBC at 0645 today.

The Rangoon City Development Committee today announced that reports yesterday about some people being poisoned because the water supplied to Rangoon City by the committee was poisoned is totally untrue. As soon as the rumors were spread, responsible officials of that committee conducted necessary tests at the reservoirs. The tests showed there was no poison in the water, and there was nothing out of the ordinary at the water reservoirs.

When the responsible officials of that committee contacted the responsible officials of the Health Department, they found out that no one suffering from the poisonous effects of drinking water had come to the hospitals for treatment.

The Rangoon City Development Committee distributes every day 27 million gallons of water from Phugyi Reservoir, 13 million gallons of water from Hlawga Reservoir, and 10 million gallons from wells in the townships. [passage omitted]

'Tension' in Military Viewed

*BK0409100488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT
4 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 4 (AFP)—Several thousand people took part in anti-government protests here Sunday as signs emerged of growing tension between hardliners in the military and elements sympathetic to those seeking an end to one-party rule.

Witnesses said several thousand people, mostly students, took part in anti-government rallies outside the Rangoon General Hospital and the U.S. Embassy, but added that the city was quiet relative to week-days such as Thursday, when hundreds of thousands of people took part in protests.

Weekends have generally been calm during a month of protests against the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) with only scattered demonstrations in the capital, according to eyewitnesses and diplomats.

A general strike has been called by students for Thursday as their next major push aimed at forcing the resignation of the BSPP regime, the formation of an interim administration and the introduction of a multi-party democracy.

In other developments, state-run newspapers reported more resignations from the BSPP and striking workers at Rangoon's 64 state-owned petrol stations said they would distribute fuel for limited periods.

Fuel shortages have led to gasoline prices shooting up more than 30-fold since the unrest began. Food prices have also risen due to falling supply.

The workers said they should not be dismissed, as threatened, due to their support for an end to the one-party system General Ne Win set up in 1962.

(Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said there were indications of a split between branches of the military in Hmawbi town, just north of here.)

(They said Navy and Air Force personnel were apparently showing sympathy for protestors who have brought about a collapse of BSPP authority in most of the country and the added that the Army was undecided.)

(The diplomats said they had heard that troops from the Army's 22nd Division in the garrison town had dug a trench around the 502nd Squadron Air Base ostensibly for protection and that airmen were suspicious of the Army move.)

The report could not be immediately confirmed.

("One can't rule out violent confrontation (but) it's not (got) to that stage yet," a diplomat said of the situation in Hmawbi. "The question is really a matter of time before there is more sympathy for the demonstrators."

Reliable sources here said that even if elements in the Armed Forces joined the demonstrators the most powerful factions in the military were almost certain to remain faithful to the government.

(The diplomats said there had been no reports of active military personnel supporting demonstrators and dismissed reports that 10 Army battalions and an Air Force squadron in Hmawbi had come out in support of protestors.)

State-owned newspapers said Sunday that retired military men took part in anti-government protests Saturday in Hmawbi and had helped to maintain security.

The English-language GUARDIAN said former military commanders were to hold a meeting in Rangoon Tuesday urging democracy and peace and that all soldiers who had risked their lives for the country were invited.

State-owned newspapers reported meanwhile that 310 members of the BSPP had resigned from the party in Taunggyi, 450 kilometers (280 miles) north of here.

There are over two million BSPP members in this nation of 39 million people. A group of veterinarians have said they had also turned in their BSPP cards.

The newspapers said that up to 20,000 people had turned out Saturday for an anti-government protest in Taunggyi.

The BSPP has lost control of dozens of towns in Burma during the unrest, according to diplomats, and "people's administrations" led by Buddhist monks and students have been ensuring essential services and law and order.

The anti-government protests forced the resignation August 12 of Gen. Ne Win's successor, Sein Lwin, after just 17 days in office.

Former Attorney General Maung Maung replaced Mr. Sein Lwin August 19 and has been conciliatory towards protestors, lifting martial law in the capital on August 24 and allowing students to form a union, but he has insisted on holding a referendum before moving to multi-party democracy.

BSPP leading organs are to meet here September 12-13 to consider holding a referendum. But protestors say the regime is stalling and that holding a referendum is meaningless because the popular will is already clear.

Opposition Gives Regime Resignation 'Ultimatum'
*BK0509111488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 5 (AFP)—Leaders of a mass anti-government movement on Monday issued an ultimatum for Burma's 26-year-old authoritarian government to resign or face a nationwide general strike which would totally paralyze the country.

Student organizers as well as Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, and former Defense Minister Tin U jointly warned the government of President Maung Maung to meet their demands by 8:00 pm Wednesday [7 September] (1330 GMT) or face a nationwide general strike Thursday.

They demanded scrapping of the single party system, establishment of a multiparty democratic system, and formation of an interim government composed of respected citizens accepted by the people.

Gen. Tin U, secretary general of an opposition group formed last week and headed by former Premier U Nu, said he was making the demands as an individual since he had not asked for the mandate of the League for Democracy and Peace.

Aung San Suu Kyi, whose father, the architect of Burma's independence, was assassinated the year before Burma achieved independence from Britain in 1948, said she believed the authorities should accept the just demands of the people as early as possible.

Student leaders said their views were identical to those of Gen. Tin U and Aung San Suu Kyi and that they would continue their movement under their leadership until victory was achieved.

An identical ultimatum from a strike committee in the northern town of Mandalay, 600 kilometres (360 miles) north of here, was also read at the press conference.

The former defense minister Tin U said he believed the people would win because their cause was "correct" and added that he hoped for a peaceful transition of power.

He accused the government of insincerity by employing "delaying tactics."

President Maung Maung has said the ruling party must first meet to decide if a referendum should be held on whether to end one-party rule set up by General Ne Win after a 1962 coup.

A meeting of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) has been set for September 12. Protestors reject the idea of a referendum saying the massive protests nationwide have demonstrated the popular will for a change to a multi-party system.

"The government will have no authenticity and literally at present the people are the de facto government," Tin U said.

He said the military was aware of the just demands of the people but expressed fears of a possible split in the Armed Forces.

More on Opposition Ultimatum

*BK0509124588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Rangoon, Sept 5 (AFP)—Leaders of a mass anti-government movement on Monday [5 September] issued an ultimatum for Burma's 26-year-old authoritarian government to resign or face a crippling nationwide general strike.

Student organizers as well as Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, and former defense minister Tin U jointly warned the government of President Maung Maung to meet their demands by 8 pm Wednesday (1330 GMT) or face a nationwide general strike Thursday.

They told reporters they were demanding the scrapping of the single party system, establishment of a multi-party democratic system, and formation of an interim government composed of respected citizens accepted by the people.

The ultimatum came on the anniversary of a demonetization that increased poverty in Burma, sparking a year of unrest, and at the beginning of a week U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz has described as crucial to the nation's fate.

Mr. Solarz said in Bangkok Sunday after meeting in Rangoon with Mr. Maung Maung that Burma would have democracy, adding that the question was whether it would come peacefully or with violence.

The Central Committee of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) is to meet September 12 and parliament the next day to consider holding a referendum on ending 26 years of one-party rule.

Student-led protestors, whose movement has grown into a popular uprising against the BSPP regime, said their marches had shown what the people wanted.

Thousands of housewives brandishing kitchen utensils and shouting "Down with the ruling party" joined students and striking state workers in anti-government protest marches here Monday, witnesses said.

Government employees ignored an appeal by the cabinet Friday that they return to their jobs and also marched Monday, they added.

It was not clear if Monday's ultimatum to the government to resign was issued in the name of the entire protest movement and observers noted that key figures such as former Premier U Nu and Aung Gyi, former number two to BSPP founder General Ne Win, had not added their names to the call.

The students movement supervision committee made the ultimatum in front of the press Monday afternoon at an office building in Rangoon.

A student union was formed August 28 to replace one Gen. Ne Win banned on taking power in 1962 but students said they wanted the union to be apolitical.

Mr. Tin U, a former general, said he was making the ultimatum as an individual and not for the League for Democracy and Peace formed August 29 and considered the main dissident group.

An identical ultimatum sent from the strike committee in Mandalay, 600 kilometres (370 miles) north of here, was read out at the press conference. The city is being run by a loose coalition of monks, students and workers.

Mr. Tin U met Monday with former military commanders and soldiers who had sided with the people. They have scheduled a rally for ex-army men Tuesday.

He said the government was wrong in trying "stalling tactics" with a referendum since the protest was "not a riot. It's an upheaval, its revolution."

"The government has no more authenticity and literally at present the people are the de facto government," he said.

Meanwhile, eight riot police trainees who said they had escaped from what was to be a special police battalion for use against protestors told reporters Sunday that they and 200 other trainees had been brought here Saturday from a training school at Wettigan, 300 kilometres (180 miles) north of Rangoon.

They said they were joined at the school by another 100 policemen believed to be undergoing departmental investigation and told they would form the core of a special police force battalion.

Army instructors told them they would be taught to use M-16 rifles and that they must have the courage to shoot, they said.

Realising they were to be used against protestors, they said they decided to escape despite being physically assaulted by their trainers. [passage omitted]

Memorial Service, Violence in South Okkalapa
BK0509144888 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Excerpts] It is reported that a memorial service for the students, monks, and the other people killed in the struggle for democracy was held on the banks of Inya Lake in Rangoon today. About 30,000 people were reported to have attended. U Maung Maung reports the following from Rangoon:

[Passage omitted] The memorial was attended by not less than 30,000 people, mostly students. Prome Road along Inya Lake was crammed with people, and 1,200 students with arm bands and 400 monks were in charge of security for the event.

In delivering an energetic address, former Prime Minister U Nu said he has never witnessed in the history of Burma an event of this scale. The other people who spoke at the event were former General Tin U, former Brigadier General Aung Gyi, and Bo Yan Naing, member of the "Thirty Comrades" who succeeded in securing independence from Britain. All the speakers praised the fallen people, especially the students who had laid down their lives. U Nu said: The struggle for democracy is the noblest of all struggles.

Meanwhile, following last night's reports that two monks and three students died in the hands of people agitating violence, fire is reported to be raging in the Rangoon suburb of South Okkalapa. Elements agitating violence, together with the local people who are opposed to the nationwide uprising demanding democracy and the abolishment of the one-party system, were responsible for it. When the news of the two monks and the three students being killed was received, students, monks, and the people in the area gathered and set fire to buildings in the region. The fire was still raging this morning, said U Maung Maung in Rangoon.

22 Reported Dead in Okkalapa

BK0509151688 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] According to unofficial sources, more than 20 people died in the violent incidents that took place in the northern suburbs of Rangoon city. BBC correspondent Christopher Gunness reports:

Unofficial sources report that 22 people were killed when the monks and students entered a biscuit factory in the Rangoon suburb of South Okkalapa to clear the area of people who were suspected of being arsonists. Eight monks and four students were killed, and when the news of their deaths spread, masses surrounded the factory and hacked to death 10 people suspected of being arsonists.

Forty people were reported to be hospitalized.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders, including former Prime Minister U Nu of the League for Democracy and Peace, and former Brigadier General Aung Gyi addressed tens of thousands of people gathered at a religious ceremony held on the banks of Inya Lake. The ceremony was in honor of the female students who were believed drowned in the hands of the security forces during the March events.

Bo Yan Naing, one of the leaders of Burma's independence movement, also delivered an address. Calling for unity among the masses, Bo Yan Naing said the coming week will show clearly if the Defense Forces are on the side of the people.

At the same time, it is learned that about 800 soldiers from the Northern Military Command have been sent to Rangoon. Half of them are said to be dispatched to Hmawbi. According to unofficial sources, an Army regiment has also been deployed in Hmawbi. This follows a denial by Rangoon Radio that the regiments deployed in Hmawbi were supporting the mass demonstrations. It is also learned that top officials of the Burma Broadcasting Service have been removed from their posts.

Meanwhile, according to student sources, a strike center in Toungoo has been surrounded by the Army. This followed the capture of a sub-lieutenant by the students and the detention of three students by the Army. Negotiations for their release have still not made any progress.

BBC Reports Aung Gyi Telephone Interview
BK0609000988 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1420 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Telephone Interview with ex-Brigadier General Aung Gyi on 5 September by Correspondent U Aung Myint Tun—recorded]

[Text] [Aung Mayint Tun] Dear listeners: I have recently reported my interviews with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and former Prime Minister U Nu. You will now hear my interview with former Brigadier General U Aung Gyi. The BBC also invited responsible officials of the Burmese Government to take part in the interviews, but as they could not spare the time the interviews could not be made. Here is the interview with U Aung Gyi.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Is there any truth in the reports [stated by U Nu] that you are waiting for 12 September, when the party congress will be held?

[U Aung Gyi] No, that is not true. Perhaps a misinterpretation, because I had not yet met U Nu at the time, had not discussed that matter; and his assertion that I am not well is also not true.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Yes.

[U Aung Gyi] I am not waiting for that day, and that was why I came out today to deliver a speech and read out a message entitled, [title indistinct].

[U Aung Myint Tun] All right, am I then to understand that your demand, your wish at the moment, general, is for the immediate setting up of an interim government?

[U Aung Gyi] That is correct. There isn't enough time to follow through the state Constitution, because there have been strikes nationwide. Today even the BSI [Bureau of Special Investigations], the airport staff, the [words indistinct], and almost everyone are on strike, and I personally believe that the government no longer exists. It will be quite difficult even to convene the congress on the 12th and the 13th.

[U Aung Myint Tun] I see. How do you feel about the government and about former chairman and president U Ne Win?

[U Aung Gyi] My opinion is that I do not want bloodshed and civil war in the country, and I believe that they should give in to the demands of the people.

[U Aung Myint Tun] When it becomes necessary, what sort of economic policy would you, Brig Gen Aung Gyi, propose for the country to follow?

[U Aung Gyi] If we were to form a [words indistinct] ...[changes thought] when I broke up with U Ne Win my proposal—my preference—was that there should be the public, the cooperatives, the joint venture, and the private

sectors—the four-legged economy. But U Ne Win had wanted the government to control everything; for instance, he believed that even the sale of mutton kebab sticks should be handled by the government. That was how we differed on the economy. The second point is that I supported a multiparty system and did not agree to the abolition of the other parties. But he wanted all parties to be abolished. The third point is that I preferred freedom of press to continue as it was in our time, but he wanted to nationalize all of them. Those were the basic points upon which I differed from U Ne Win. I believe that today, while there is fierce competition all over the world regarding economy, our new economic system is extremely backward, [words indistinct], and managed by individually inept people who do not know what to do, and thereby bringing all of us down to the level of beggars. Hence, I believe that this system must be completely dismantled.

[U Aung Myint Tun] What are your relations with the League for Democracy and Peace, and do you plan to join it?

[U Aung Gyi] Well, for us...[changes thought] of all the 10 people in my so-called group who were detained, none of them are politicians, and in fact, I am not even a leader among this group of 10. They are simply people who tried to bring forth the violation by the government of human rights, the state Constitution, democracy, the laws, and [words indistinct] persecution. Even though it is true that our efforts brought about repercussions and changes within the government, I, personally, do not have any groups. In the first instance also, I went about it as an individual, simply presenting my views and beliefs in the interest of the people.

[U Aung Myint Tun] What are your plans to join hands with the Defense Forces?

[U Aung Gyi] There are about 200,000 people in our Defense Forces. Those who are involved in the present state of affairs are only a minority—several leaders with some followers. The rest of the officers and enlisted men do not like the way the students were killed. That is why every time I make a speech, I say don't press the Defense Forces (?which have a tradition) in Burmese history. I want the struggle to be directed at that minority only. I made a mistake once, a slip of the tongue, in saying: don't even think of doing something wrong against the Defense Forces. The reason I got away with that remark at a mass rally was because the speech was made by me; if it had been made by anyone else, he would have been crushed to powder by the crowds. What I was doing was like giving some [words indistinct] medicine to a patient. Because by the time we came out of prison, all the people hated, and were entirely against the Defense Forces. As for the soldiers, they were (?made to believe) that the movements were stirred up by communists, and they would not be spared if defeated. They were right to be concerned also. So, the actual bad guys between these two sides were just a minority of people. Hence, I have clarified the matter today. I told them that it is not only the people that should

not even think of doing something wrong against the Defense Forces, it is also the Defense Forces who should not also even think of doing something wrong against the people. I said in my speech this morning that the country wants (?their correct decision). Today, it has become very difficult for the Defense Forces personnel to kill the people because, by tradition, they have fought against fascism and imperialism, and by name, they are known as the people's Defense Forces. I do not believe that they can turn their guns on the people once they have this correct view. Whatever the leaders may want to do, judging from the events of recent days, I think the Defense Forces will join the side of the people.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Yes, I see. What do you expect will happen in Burma in the coming week?

[U Aung Gyi] The people have decided to hold a general strike not only in Rangoon but throughout the country on 8 September. Among the masses who have decided on this move are the transport workers, including the shipping and airport sectors. The rail workers have long been on strike. Hence, there is reason to believe that the congress convened by the government may not even take place. If at that time, the government still refuses to concede to the demand to form an interim government, then I believe that the demands now being made strongly can lead to an explosive situation. It is indeed something to be worried about.

[U Aung Myint Tun] The forces that are demanding an interim government today, are they united?

[U Aung Gyi] I explained that problem today at the wreath-laying ceremony held under the title of "The day the blood flowed!" at the Inya Lake and organized by the Democratic Students. I said: Right in front of your eyes Chairman U Nu himself, Bo Yan Naing, member of the "Thirty Comrades"; General Tin U; and I have given speeches. Are you going to believe what the others say or are you going to believe your own eyes. Do you now know that we are united? They replied in unison that they know the answer. We are united. Of course, in some areas we differ on which route to take. For instance, to get to Shwedagon Pagoda, there may be people who get there by taking the east stairway, or perhaps the north stairway, and so forth. Even such differences have been reduced to a very low level now. I think this is because all of us believe that conditions do not favor the prolonging of the issue; either get the demands now or face conflagration all over the country. Hence, there aren't many issues for us to differ on.

Irrawaddy Division Meeting Held 2 September

BK0209144188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Brigadier General Myint Aung, chairman of the Irrawaddy Division Regional Party Committee and commander of the Southwest Command, met with divisional-level departmental officials of Irrawaddy Division at 0900 today at the conference hall of the People's Council of the Irrawaddy Division.

At the meeting, the chairman of the regional party committee explained the address to the nation by the chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party and president which was broadcast on the evening of 1 September by the Burma Broadcasting Service and the television service. He also discussed resumption of normal operations, the harvest and sale of jute, the procurement and sale of paddy which will soon be harvested, observance of the state Constitution, and prevention of acts of intimidation during demonstrations, looting and destruction of public, cooperative, and private property, lawless acts, and use of force.

The meeting was also attended by the secretary and members of the Irrawaddy Division Regional Party Committee, chairman of the Divisional People's Council, members of the three organs, and divisional-level departmental authorities. The meeting ended at 0945.

Mandalay Prison Releases 486 More Prisoners

BK0309140988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Mandalay Prison continues to release convicts and prisoners in remand. It released a total of 486 persons, including 330 convicts and 156 prisoners today.

VOPB Makes Statement on Current Unrest

BK0409131588 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Statement by the Burma Communist Party Central Committee: "Let Us Continue the Struggle To Abolish Once and for All the Burma Socialist Party Program One-Party Dictatorship and Establish a Multiparty Democratic System, and To Abolish the Burma Socialist Party Program One-Party Dictatorship Military Government and Form an Interim Government"; dated 28 August]

[Text] 1. On the evening of 24 August, Dr Maung Maung, chairman of the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] and of the State Council, delivered an address. In a certain way, the address reflects some concessions that the military government was forced to make in the face of extensive and massive struggles waged by the students and the people for the abolishment of the one-party system, the removal of the military government, and the promotion of democracy following the downfall of Sein Lwin and the succession in his place by Dr Maung Maung on 19 August.

As a result of the struggles waged by the students and the people, the military government was forced to: a. Revoke the decrees on the state of emergency and martial law declared in Rangoon city and Prome;

b. Withdraw tens of thousands of troops deployed in major cities;

c. Abolish the sham Public Opinion Soliciting Commission;

- d. Convene an extraordinary session of the BSPP Congress and the People's Assembly to decide on the proposal to hold a national referendum; and
- e. Commit verbal promises that it will make necessary amendments to the state Constitution, hold general elections, and transfer power if the people opted for a multiparty system in the national referendum.

These concessions were genuine victories won at great cost by the students and the people—many of whom lost their lives, shed their blood, underwent torture and persecution, and received injuries.

The Burma Communist Party [BCP] wholeheartedly extends its praises and congratulations to the students and people on their victories. The BCP offers its recognition as heroes of democratic struggle to those male and female students and the people of all races, religions, classes, and strata who laid down their lives in the course of the mass struggles.

2. When studying Dr Maung Maung's 24 August speech, we see other aspects in it. Although it made some concessions because of the massive demonstrations by the students and people, on the other hand it also was:
 - a. an attempt to do everything possible to stick to their basic policy of continuing control over the Defense Forces—the main instrument of the BSPP one-party dictatorship in perpetrating the 40-year-old civil war;
 - b. a plan to continue holding onto their power by implementing the concessions made within the framework of the state Constitution, which endorses the BSPP one-party dictatorship. They expect to protect, to the greatest possible extent, the interests of the ruling class through these means.
 - c. a plan to systematically implement tactics to divide the people through brutal suppression by using military might whenever and wherever deemed necessary, and, in some instances, through sham excuses that the people were resorting to force or that unscrupulous people were committing ruthless acts.

The hundreds of thousands of students and people holding nationwide demonstrations since 19 August say it is no longer necessary to hold a national referendum to choose between the one-party system and the multiparty system. They demand that a multiparty system be set up after abolishing the one-party system [words indistinct]. They also demand that Dr Maung Maung and his cohorts resign to make way for an interim or caretaker government.

The people from all classes, strata of society, and races who participated in these nationwide demonstrations resolutely rejected the plan to hold a national referendum. They also rejected the one-party system and the existence of the BSPP military government.

The BCP absolutely supports this opinion of the people. The BCP has on many occasions called for the abolition of the BSPP one-party dictatorship, the establishment of a

multiparty system, and the setting up of an interim government after abolishing the BSPP one-party military dictatorial government. The BCP, along with its opposition to the BSPP one-party dictatorship, wishes that the interim government, when setting up a multiparty democratic system, will extensively encompass all forces—both at home and abroad; open and underground; rural and urban; all armed revolutionary forces, including the BCP; all unarmed opposition forces; and associations, organizations, parties, and individuals of any race, religion, or class.

The BCP is of firm conviction that the economic, political, and social problems prevailing today cannot be resolved effectively if the BSPP one-party dictatorship, the BSPP one-party dictatorship military government, and the state Constitution are not abolished and if the civil war and the rift in national unity continue. This being the case, the people should integrate their struggle for democracy with the struggle for ending the civil war and the struggle for building national unity.

3. Throughout these years, the BCP has been saying that this ruling military clique may change individuals for the sake of prolonging its rule, but that it will never change its policy. It has proposed [words indistinct] to open up a way to escape from the hardships the country is facing today. Dr Maung Maung's speech points out that the intention is to do everything possible to safeguard the BSPP basic line of perpetuating the one-party dictatorship and of continuing the reactionary civil war.

In his speech, he said: We should retire, since time requires this, and we should also be giving opportunities to the upcoming and dynamic young people. In other words, this means that even if they [the leaders] were to retire, they would still work for the perpetuation and consolidation of the BSPP.

Regarding the Defense Forces, he said: The Defense Forces will now be able to carry out their major duties of fighting internal and external danger—which they have been carrying out, tirelessly, continuously, and devotedly—and return to the front line if necessary. Superficially, it may look as if the duties of the Defense Forces are to fight internal and external danger, but since the civil war has been going on for more than 40 years in Burma, the [words indistinct]. Urging the Defense Forces to suppress internal danger can only mean one thing, that they should continue waging the civil war.

Hence, it is essential for all the people to firmly grasp the low-down tricks and designs of the BSPP government and to understand that the task of abolishing the BSPP one-party dictatorship and the BSPP military government is an onerous task that can only be accomplished through determined efforts. Let us unite even more and display our courage in continuing the struggle to, once and for all, abolish the BSPP one-party dictatorship and

establish a multiparty democratic system and to abolish the BSPP one-party dictatorship military government and form an interim government!

Let us abolish the BSPP one-party dictatorship and set up a multiparty democratic system!

Let us abolish the BSPP one-party dictatorship government and form an interim government!

[Signed] BCP Central Committee

Dated: The 3d day of the waning moon of Wagaung, 1350 Burmese Era—28 August 1988

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore
Malaysia

Prince Sihanouk To Visit 8-11 September

*BK0509083488 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk will make a working visit to Malaysia from Thursday until the 11th of this month. The prince will be accompanied by his wife, Princess Monique, and other members of the delegation. During his 4-day stay in the country, the prince will hold discussions with the prime minister, Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir Mohamed. The main topic expected to be discussed is the Kampuchean problem.

The visiting prince and his delegation are also expected to make a visit to Melaka State where he will be received by the governor, Tun Said Ahmad Shahabuddin.

Foreign Ministry Clarifies Refugee Conference
*BK0609073788 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0658 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Invitations will be out by the end of this month to countries to participate in the November preparatory meeting for the proposed International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICR), a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

All 68 countries which attended the previous such conference in Geneva in 1979 will be invited, plus "a few Latin American and African countries which may take in Vietnamese refugees," he told BERNAMA.

"The Malaysian Foreign Ministry and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are negotiating on who will organize the meeting and what role will be played by Malaysia and the UNHCR," he added.

The organizer of the preparatory meeting will issue the invitations, he said. "We feel the UNHCR should be the organizer. The UNHCR headquarters in Geneva will decide on this soon," he added.

The spokesman also said the Malaysian Foreign Ministry had been having consultations with the countries which attended the 1979 conference to attend the preparatory meeting and they have agreed in principle to attend.

The meeting, at senior officials level, is expected to draw up the agenda for the ICR to be held in the first quarter of next year. He clarified press reports which said the ICR will be held here.

"We have suggested that the conference be held in Geneva. Only the preparatory meeting is being held here," he said.

ASEAN foreign ministers at their annual meeting in Bangkok in July had called for such a conference to formulate a new program to resolve the Indochinese refugee problem once and for all.

They had expressed concern about the continuing flow of refugees, displaced persons, and Indochinese illegal immigrants who are causing problems to the ASEAN countries and had called on Hanoi to discourage the illegal departure of its people and to take back those who did not meet refugee status.

Southeast Asian countries had recently taken tougher measures to stem the flow of Vietnamese refugees following "compassion fatigue" on the part of third countries in accepting these refugees for resettlement.

Thailand began closing its doors to refugees early this year, while Malaysia announced in April that it will close Pulau Bidong, its main transit camp, within a year and will then turn away all new Vietnamese arrivals.

Commentary on Ghafar's SRV Visit, Refugee Flow
*BK0509115588 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since the recent visit of the Malaysian deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, to Vietnam and the positive response he had elicited from Hanoi over the Indochinese refugee problem, more countries have indicated that they are prepared to take part in the international conference on Indochinese refugees to be held in Kuala Lumpur early next year. Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan has disclosed that the United States and several European countries have indicated their readiness to take part in the conference, and one or two European nations which are acting as third countries [of resettlement] are considering sending delegates to the conference.

Such support will certainly be welcomed by countries of first asylum who are now carrying the burden of providing shelter and sanctuary for the boat people. Malaysia

and Thailand, in particular, have been shouldering this responsibility out of humanitarian grounds for more than a decade. In recent times, even Hong Kong is deluged with such refugees.

Early this year, Malaysia, faced with a bleak prospect of a solution to the problem, announced it would close its Pulau Bidong camp in April next year and any new arrivals would be treated as illegal immigrants and repatriated. At the same time, it had called on Vietnam to stop the outflow of its people at source; all those it allows to leave the country to be done under the Orderly Departure Program. This was a commitment Hanoi gave at the 1979 international conference on refugees, but it did not stand by it. More and more people continue to flee the country without any check, resulting in the rate of inflow to countries of first asylum outpacing that of the rate of resettlement in third countries. The problem is further compounded by the unwillingness of third countries to take in those that they deem will be a burden to them.

It is against this background that Malaysia is in the forefront of the campaign to hold an international conference on Indochinese refugees. As mentioned earlier, the Malaysian deputy prime minister received a positive response from Hanoi during his recent visit to Vietnam. Hanoi had agreed to take back those refugees now in Malaysian camps. A team of Vietnamese officials would also be coming to Malaysia to persuade the refugees to return home. Vietnam would also take part in the international conference.

It is the hope of Malaysia that in the coming months, more countries will give a firm commitment to attend the conference, especially those which are recipients or third countries. The conference would be of mutual benefit to them as well as to countries of first asylum like Malaysia.

Thai Prime Minister Arrives for Visit
BK0209045488 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0425 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Thai Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan arrived here Friday for an official 2-day visit to Malaysia.

Chatchai and his wife, Bunruen, were greeted at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his wife Dr Siti Hasmah Ali.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar and Welfare Services Minister Mustafa Mohamed, who is minister-in-attendance, were also present.

Accompanying Chatchai, who assumed office last month, is an 11-member delegation which includes Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

An official welcoming ceremony has been scheduled at Parliament House.

Chatchai's talks with Dr Mahathir later in the day are expected to touch on bilateral and international matters.

Concludes 2-Day Visit

BK0309132188 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Major General Tun Chatchai Chunhawan and his delegation have left for home after a 2-day visit to Malaysia. Progress in bilateral relations was made to some extent during Tun Chatchai's visit. Before leaving for home, Tun Chatchai called on his majesty the paramount ruler at Bukit Serene Palace in Johor Baharu. Also present was her majesty the royal consort.

The Thai prime minister, accompanied by his wife, Toh Puan Bunruen, arrived last night. Tun Chatchai's delegation included Foreign Minister Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila. Also present at the ceremony were His Royal Highness Tengku Ibrahim Ismail, acting sultan of Johor, Her Royal Highness Raja Zarif Sofia, royal relatives, and Deputy Prime Minister Mr Ghafar Baba. Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan acted as minister in attendance. Later, a banquet was hosted in honor of the Thai prime minister's delegation.

Mr Ghafar bid farewell to Tun Chatchai at Sultan Ismail Airport at Senai. Tun Chatchai's visit to Malaysia was his first since he was installed as prime minister on 11 August. This visit is very significant for the two neighboring countries as well as for ASEAN. Two main issues agreed upon during the visit were cooperation in tourism and the development of the petrochemical industry.

Singapore

Ruling Party Wins Elections; Loses Only 1 Seat
BK0409121188 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpt] The People's Action Party [PAP] has been returned to power in the general elections. It won 69 of the 70 contested seats. Together with the 11 walkovers on nomination day, this gave the PAP all but 1 of the 81 seats in the Parliament. The only constituency that went to the opposition was Potong Pasir, where the secretary general of the Singapore Democratic Party, Mr Chiam See Tong, was reelected. The PAP polled 63.2 percent of the votes, compared to 64.8 percent in the 1984 elections.

The prime minister secured 79.4 percent of the votes in Tanjong Pagar, the highest percentage in the elections. The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, together with Mr Othman Haron Eusofe and Mr Choo Wee Khiang attained the highest percentage of votes among the Group Representation Constituencies [GRC]. They won 71.5 percent of the votes in the Marine Parade GRC. In Kim Keat, a single-member ward, the second deputy prime minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, was returned with 71.4 percent. The minister for trade and industry, Brigadier

General Lee Hsien Loong, retained his seat in Teck Ghee, winning 77 percent; the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, in Kallang, 67.4 percent; the finance minister, Dr Richard Hu, in Kreta Ayer, 69 percent; and the minister for communications and information, Dr Yeo Ning Hong, in Kim Seng, 65.4 percent.

In the GRC, the minister for home affairs, Prof Jayakumar, teaming up with Dr Hong Hai and Mr Ibrahim Othman polled 53.8 percent against a Workers Party team. In Brickworks GRC, the environment minister, Dr Ahmad Mattar, Mr Tan Soo Khoon, and Mr Chay Wai Chuen defeated another Workers Party team. The PAP team polled 66.3 percent of the votes in Brickworks. The education minister, Dr Tony Tan, Mr Charles Chong, and Mr K. Shanmugam, who ran in the Sembawang GRC, registered a 67.5 percent win, beating a team from the United People's Front.

Among the keenly contested constituencies was Eunos GRC where the PAP team of Dr Tay Eng Soon, Mr Zulkifli Mohamed, and Mr Chew Heng Ching are (?taking) 50 percent of the votes as against 48.2 percent for a Workers Party opposition. Dr Tay, who is a minister of state for education, described the contest as a moral battle. He said the battle had two (?teams)—one comprised people who are honest, dedicated, and reliable; the other team was very doubtful, including the fact that one of its members [leading dissident Francis Seow] had serious character and moral flaws. Dr Tay said that the fact that the PAP had won was a great confirmation, but he was not [word indistinct] by the fact that it was a narrow victory. Dr Tay said that the PAP team would study [words indistinct] with its narrow margin. [passage omitted]

Lee Comments on Results

BK0409050288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT
4 Sep 88

[By John Thomas]

[Text] Singapore, Sep 4 (AFP)—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party (PAP) was preparing for an eighth term in government here after a resounding victory in Saturday's [3 September] general elections.

Mr. Lee, who has run Singapore since independence in 1959 and has expressed his desire to step down, indicated after final results were announced early Sunday that a shift to a new generation of leaders would not be immediate.

"The transition is complete. The future is up to my younger colleagues," Mr. Lee told a press conference after his party won all but one of the 81 seats in the new Parliament despite the most spirited opposition challenge in 16 years.

But the premier, who had earlier expressed his wish to retire after he turns 65 this month, refused to set a date for stepping down and said he would have to see how the new leaders carry through their election platform.

"I have to see whether as a team, they have been able to get across their programme ... To mobilise the people behind their policies, to implement their policies," he said.

Mr. Lee said he would wait to be "gently nudged out" by anyone who was ready to replace him. His likely successor, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong told the same news conference he and his colleagues would be ready to do that "inside two years."

"Whether one year or longer, when you nudge the prime minister out, here our primary interest is to be in Singapore's interest, not our interest, certainly not my personal interest." Mr. Goh added

Mr. Goh said he needed to analyse the situation and present a cabinet for Mr. Lee's approval. He said some portfolios would be reshuffled following the retirement of some senior leaders.

Mr. Lee hailed the election result as "a very considerable victory" and "the people's verdict on the record of the new guard who had been in effective charge since 1984."

But he said: "Whether you win by more percentage votes or less percentage is not as relevant as how you fight the campaign, how you present the argument is a measure of what you'll be getting to do in the next term."

The PAP won 61.7 per cent of the vote in 70 contested constituencies, its lowest rating in 25 years and a drop of 1.2 percentage points from its share in the last election in 1984.

The election was called nearly 16 months early with the economy on an upswing. The PAP had campaigned on a slogan of "More good years" while the opposition, a total of seven parties and four independents in the biggest line-up since 1972, had called for an effective opposition in Parliament.

A key issue was a government plan for an elected president with veto power over spending of financial reserves and top civil service appointments which the opposition saw as a scheme to allow Mr. Lee to retain power.

Mr. Lee said his approach would have been different from that of the young PAP leaders, but added that their consultative style had won them support and was probably the way a young electorate would prefer to have issues debated.

"But it has to be done competently, with regard to a certain framework, which is the critical factor for Goh Chok Tong and his colleagues," Mr. Lee said. "If that teamwork can be set down, they can succeed."

Political analysts said one element in Mr. Lee's reluctance to hand over power immediately could be the possibility that not one, but three opposition members may be sitting in the new Parliament.

Under a system introduced before the 1984 poll to satisfy a perceived public desire for some opposition in Parliament, up to three losing candidates can be MP's with all privileges except a vote on fiscal bills and no-confidence motions.

Two opposition members won seats in the 1984 election and two offers for the special losers' seats were turned down.

But analysts said there is a good chance that the two losers with the biggest votes Saturday—Workers' Party candidates Francis Seow and Lee Siew Choh, both bitter foes of Mr. Lee—would get into Parliament.

The only opposition candidate to win in this election was Singapore Democratic Party chief Chiam See Tong, the sole remaining opposition member in the outgoing Parliament.

The other opposition member elected with Mr. Chiam in 1984 was Workers' Party leader Benjamin Jeyaretnam, who was suspended from Parliament for alleged irregularities in party finances.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Greets SRV's Nguyen Co Thach

BK0309105588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, on the 43d anniversaries of the August Revolution and 2 September national day of the SRV.

The message stresses:

The August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945 opened a new chapter in the history of Vietnam [words indistinct] and Southeast Asia. This brilliant victory was made possible thanks to the tenacious struggle full of heroism and sacrifices of the CPV, the Vietnamese Government, and the heroic Vietnamese people for independence, peace, freedom, and socialism.

I express to you deep feelings and would like to highly appreciate the moral and material support given by the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese Government and people to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland, support that the Cambodian party, government, and people will never forget.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to thank you for your personal efforts in the diplomatic offensive to defend the right and heighten the prestige of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries, actively contributing to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the bonds of fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples as well as between our two foreign ministries grow stronger and develop. I wish you and your colleagues the best of health and more successes in your noble tasks in the defense and reconstruction of the glorious Vietnamese motherland.

PRACHEACHON Editorial SRV Anniversaries

BK0409075088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 88

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Vietnam's August Revolution Goes on Forever With New Changes"]

[Excerpts] This year the 43d anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution and 2 September independence day are taking place at a time of historic significance when the whole of Vietnam is undergoing profound new changes in all social facets, particularly in the economic field, brought up to propel the cause of socialist construction and national defense onto the road of steady advance. [passage omitted]

Our people are enthusiastically celebrating the 43d anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution and 2 September independence day in a year of historic importance during which the Cambodian revolution has experienced a genuine growth and maturity and ushered in the stage of mastery on the way to independently assuming its own national defense and reconstruction tasks. At the same time, this is a year in which the Cambodian revolution has shifted from the stage of launching purely military offensives to the stage of fighting while negotiating. In shouldering this immense and arduous but noble revolutionary undertaking, our people recall and firmly grasp the brilliant lessons of the August Revolution regarding the need to develop solidarity and unity within the nation around party leadership, to use the people as the source from which the combined forces of the nation can be drawn, and to generate a fervently revolutionary movement of the masses to successfully carry out the Fifth KPRP Congress resolutions and, for the immediate future, the three key tasks put forth by the fifth, sixth, and seventh party Central Committee sessions.

In an ebullient atmosphere full of great delight, joy, and revolutionary pride, our party, army, and people sincerely join with the fraternal Vietnamese people in celebrating the 43d anniversaries of the August Revolution and the founding of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. In particular, our people would like to once again express their profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their immense and effective assistance to Cambodia's revolutionary cause. Our party and state leadership used to say that no assistance has greater significance than the one given through the flesh and blood sacrifices of the Vietnamese volunteer army cadres and combatants. This great deed has been inscribed in the golden pages of Cambodia's national history.

Grasping the vital significance of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, particularly Cambodia and Vietnam, our people pledge more than ever to exert efforts to enhance the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos and Cambodia-Vietnam militant alliance which was created, tempered, and cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh and is growing in strength, firmness, and quality with each passing day, and to contribute effectively to the revolutionary cause of each country.

Our people wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and greater successes in the process of their new changes. May our brothers continue to incessantly develop the gains of the August Revolution and lead the motherland of Ho Chi Minh toward a successful socialist construction.

900 More SRV Fresh Troops to Kampot Province
BK0609013988 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 17 August, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 500 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Kep [a seaside resort in Kampot province]. All of those soldiers were dressed in black to disguise their identity. Presently, they are receiving military training and building their quarters there. And on 19 August, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 400 fresh Vietnamese soldiers dressed in black from Vietnam to Don Chi Pagoda and Damnak Chang'aeur seat [Kampot Province] to protect the railroad and oppose our National Army around this area. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Sutrisno Heads Reorganized Security Agency
BK0609094688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 6 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto on Tuesday [6 September] appointed Armed Forces chief General Tri Sutrisno as head of a new organization to replace the country's powerful internal security agency Kopkamtib.

A presidential decree issued Tuesday appointed Gen. Sutrisno as head of the Coordinating Agency for the Reinforcement of National Stability (Bakorstranas) to replace Kopkamtib, which was disbanded by the president Monday. State Secretary Minister Murdiono told journalists after meeting Mr. Suharto.

He said a second presidential decree Tuesday had discharged Defence Minister General Benni Murdani from his position as head of Kopkamtib, which was set up in the mid-1960's to detect and eliminate communist influences.

Mr. Murdiono said Bakorstranas would be tasked with coordinating the efforts of various government institutions in "restoring, maintaining and reinforcing national stability."

He said it would advise the president on policies and actions needed to maintain national stability.

The head of state would still hold the right to order the Armed Forces to intervene when necessary.

Mr. Murdiono said the new agency would be headed by Armed Forces commanders at the regional level.

The minister said that all regulations issued by Kopkamtib, and institutions created by the agency, would be maintained until reviewed by the new organization.

Kopkamtib, which stands for Operational Command for the Restoration of Law and Order, was created in 1966 following an abortive communist-backed coup attempt.

Sutrisno Comments on Leadership Succession
BK0309075288 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 30 Aug 88 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 30 August—The process of long-term national leadership succession will proceed smoothly if all groups act according to the existing rules. Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno made this remark in an exclusive interview with ANTARA news agency.

Touching on the long-term political situation, the armed forces commander said in his written reply on Monday [29 August] that "nothing serious will happen" and the situation will continue to be stable as long as the New Order Government is still in power and all groups are aware that national unity and integrity are the main requirements for achieving a just, prosperous society.

The armed forces commander said that preparations for the leadership succession are proceeding smoothly and cadres are being groomed, both mentally and physically.

He noted that structural reforms are also being carried out to ensure that future leaders are fully imbued with the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution, noting that so far, there is no problem that affects the people.

"However, if there are negative comments about the New Order Government, it will only show the dynamic nature of democracy in Indonesia," he added.

On the short-term process of leadership succession, Sutrisno said it is proceeding smoothly in accordance with the existing rules and has thus far not shown any negative impacts or excesses. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the assumption of nonmilitary posts by Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] personnel, Sutrisno said Indonesia does not recognize military leadership beyond the defense and security sphere. He said that ABRI officials or retired ABRI officials assume such posts because ABRI wants to fulfill its constitutional role as a sociopolitical force. [passage omitted]

Alatas Returns From New Delhi, Cairo Meetings
BK0109053588 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0354 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 1 (ANTARA/OANA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said here that it may be high time for Indonesia to give a contribution to the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) in dealing with special issues which may arise in the next three years.

The Indonesian view, according to Ali Alatas upon arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport here Wednesday, is based on the sufficiently rational consideration and reality that Indonesia has reached a certain stage in its national development and has attained domestic political stability.

The minister was in New Delhi and Cairo last week for a meeting with his counterparts and a courtesy call on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for an exchange of views on matters relating to the nonaligned ministerial conference to be held in Nicosia, Cyprus, September 5-10.

On September 3, Minister Alatas will be leaving for Yugoslavia also for similar purposes before arriving in Nicosia on September 6.

Before the foreign ministers meet, nonaligned senior officials will convene a meeting on September 5 and 6.

He said he may also visit Zimbabwe and Algeria prior to arriving in Cyprus, but if the plan could not be realized due to the short time, the meeting with his African opposite numbers will take place in Nicosia.

Egypt, Minister Alatas said, has long been supporting Indonesia's candidacy to host the next nonaligned summit. The support also came from Asian countries, including those in West Asia and the Middle East, while India will always act as intermediary in seeking a consensus in determining the host for the next nonaligned meeting.

Alatas saw the Nicosia meeting as an important one because the foreign ministerial session is held between two summits, and is aimed at preparing the substance and arrangements of the 9th nonaligned summit.

He said the Nicosia meeting is also very important, in view of the recent basic developments on the international forum such as the indications toward a solution of various regional conflicts that have been going on for years and the relationships between the two superpowers (U.S. and USSR) in the wake of the signing of the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

Comments on Foreign Policy
BK0209125188 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0944 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Jakarta, September 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesian foreign policy and the Nonaligned Movement will be confronted with at least three groups of global problems, namely decolonization, disarmament, and international security, as well as economic development and North-South relations, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said.

"These three groups of problems will in the final instance determine the level and form of peace in the world," Minister Alatas said in a one-day seminar organized to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the declaration of Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy in Yogyakarta Friday.

According to Alatas, the duty to face these three basic global problems is urgent and imperative on the non-aligned countries, including Indonesia.

He said it is true that colonialism in its classic form is nearing its death but it still is not dead yet. Millions of people in the various regions of the world, particularly in southern Africa, in the Middle East, in the Pacific, and in the Caribbean, are still chained under colonialism or foreign occupation.

Meanwhile, neocolonialism in all its manifestations such as destabilization, economic pressure, cultural infiltration, subversion, and intervention continues to pose a real threat against the national independence and territorial integrity of the Third World countries.

For that reason, "the tackling of the remaining problems of decolonization will continue to be one of the basic tasks of the Nonaligned Movement and the integrity of every state that adopts the free and active foreign policy or nonalignment will definitely be assessed on the basis of the degree of its consistency in the implementation of its foreign policy in this field," Minister Alatas said.

Meanwhile, Minister Alatas said, the effort to prevent a nuclear confrontation is not just one of a number of global problems.

He said it is the main problem and its handling can be described as the precondition for the resolution of the other global problems.

"It is for that reason also that the non-nuclear states grouped in the Nonaligned Movement shall always demand for its participation through multilateral forums in every disarmament steps. These states are not prepared to leave the fate of mankind in this nuclear arms era to only a small group of countries possessing the nuclear weapons."

The third global problem deals with the task of economic development and relations between the advanced countries (North) and the developing countries (South).

According to Minister Alatas, the problem of relations between North and South tends to present itself as the main issue and challenge for mankind toward the end of this century.

In relations between East and West silver linings are beginning to be seen at the moment.

What is needed now, he said, is a structural revamping of the international economic system, both dealing with its operational mechanism and its institutions, including the reordering of the nature of relations between countries both between those in the North and those in the South and also between South and South.

Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy was first declared on September 2, 1948, when Bung [Brother] Hatta (former vice president Mohammad Hatta) delivered an address entitled "Navigating Between Two Cliffs" before a session of the KNIP (Central Indonesian National Committee: the provisional Indonesian parliament).

Philippines

Manglapus Blames U.S. for Bases Review Delay

HK0309015188 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday [2 September] blamed the United States for the delay in the current review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. Manglapus said he cannot say when the bases talks will end because the U.S. panel has been inflexible on its position on several issues. The Philippine and U.S. panels have agreed to suspend the 4-month-old talks after failing to reach an agreement on the issues of compensation, nuclear weapons, criminal jurisdiction, and base security.

Manglapus is set to leave for the U.S. on September 11 to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York. He is scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to iron out differences over how much more the U.S. should pay for its bases here.

Cites U.S. 'Intransigence'

HK0309082788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 88 p 8

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus yesterday said the "apparent delay" in the conclusion of the bases talks was "not due to our intransigence, (but) due to American intransigence" on a number of issues, including the key question of compensation.

Manglapus said he could not state whether the talks, which had been temporarily suspended, would be concluded before the U.S. presidential elections this November.

"You've seen what happened. There are certain hardline positions that the U.S. has taken on our proposals, and I still don't see any solution to that," he said.

When the talks between the Philippine and the American panels went on recess last month because of the consultations U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, head of the American panel, had to make with Washington, they were still locked in debate over Philippine demand for a compensation package of \$1.2 billion a year for the remaining two years that the bases would be here under the Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, also indicated that on his visit to Washington he would try to persuade U.S. legislators to view with understanding the Philippine position on various issues in the talks.

Manglapus is scheduled to leave for the U.S. on Sept. 11 and is expected to meet U.S. lawmakers considered "sympathetic" to Philippine problems.

Manglapus said he was meeting with "old friends" like Sens. Alan Cranston and Richard Lugar, and Reps. Stephen Solarz and Jack Kemp.

These congressional leaders, Manglapus acknowledged, were among the "key persons in Washington."

Asked whether the Cabinet had decided for him to visit Washington in hope that it would help provide a breakthrough in the stalled talks, Manglapus replied, "There are suggestions that have been made by various sources."

Asked whether the move was endorsed by president Aquino, Manglapus said, "Oh certainly, obviously, first of all, because it's necessary."

Also asked what he hoped to achieve by talking with the U.S. solons, Manglapus said, "I think they deserve, as legislators and persons who have obvious sympathy for Philippine problems, to know in more details about the Philippine position." He did not elaborate.

Manglapus also reiterated his position that the "product" of the current talks would determine the fate of the U.S. bases here after September 1991, when the MBA expires.

He was apparently reacting to statements by U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Carl Jackson Thursday that the talks would lead to a new bases agreement because he said such an arrangement would serve both countries interests.

Manglapus also branded as "not relevant" the position taken by some members of the U.S. Congress that the bases talks be "out of the way" first before the U.S. declared its support for the proposed \$10 billion aid plan for the Philippines.

"I don't think it's relevant whether they want it out of the way or not. I don't think it's relevant to our position on various issues," Manglapus said.

He added that this was a "rather abrupt judgment of the situation. There are more important issues to be resolved and we can't just put them out of the way."

Suggests Condonation of Loans

HK0509123688 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 4 Sep 88 pp 1, 5

[By staffmember Marites Sison]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus has indicated that the Government may be willing to allow the American bases here to stay beyond 1991 in exchange for the condonation by the U.S. of the Philippines' official and commercial loans.

"The reduction of our foreign debt is important for us. Certainly, we should do everything we can on all fronts, including the American front, to reduce that debt," Mangalapus said.

Manglapus was asked by reporters Friday whether the Government would agree to a debt-for-bases swap in deciding the future of the U.S. bases here after 1991.

The Philippine-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA) expires that year.

"Anything that will reduce our debt burden would (have) a tremendous impact on our economy and on the lives of our people," Manglapus said.

He added, however, that while a debt-for-bases swap was not unlikely, the Government "has not yet exercised its options on the future of the bases."

"We've not even decided to keep the bases or not," he said.

Manglapus earlier said the "product" of the current bases review would determine the fate of the U.S. bases here after 1991.

In the current talks, temporarily suspended because of the U.S. panel head's consultations with Washington, the Philippine panel headed by Manglapus has sought the inclusion of some form of debt relief in the compensation the U.S. would pay for the remaining two years of the agreement.

The Philippines, which is seeking a \$1.2 billion annual compensation, has asked the U.S. to condone \$187 million in Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMSC) incurred over the last 16 years.

Reliable sources said, however, that the U.S. had not indicated any decision on this point because the proposed \$10 billion multilateral aid plan for the Philippines, initiated by the U.S. included a component for debt relief.

Philippine panel members are questioning this position, saying it indicates U.S. intent to link the aid plan to the bases issue.

U.S.-Based Communist Group Identified

HK0609123188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The military has identified the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA-NDF group based in the United States and Canada. Documents reveal that the Katipunan ng Demokratikong Pilipino [KDP—Organization of Pilipino Democrats] is the group's umbrella organization. The KDP was set up after the declaration of martial law by Philippine radicals trained in Cuba and North Korea. The KDP has 200 to 300 members. The authorities have not yet disclosed the group leader's name.

Laurel Says Aquino Failed To Honor Promise

HK0509034088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0301 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Milan, Italy, Sept 5 (AFP)—Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel again Monday accused President Corazon Aquino of failing to honor a promise to relinquish her power in the country.

In an interview with the Italian daily CORRIERE DE LA SERA published here, Mr. Laurel charged that Mrs. Aquino "has not respected our agreement under which she would leave the political battle to me and retain for herself a symbolic role—that of a Filipino Gandhi."

In other remarks, Mr. Laurel criticized Mrs. Aquino for failing to take tough enough action against Communist insurgents in the country.

After a year-long absence from Philippines politics, Mr. Laurel returned last month to take the head of the opposition Union for National Action.

Further on Laurel Claim

HK0609020588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has said that President Corazon Aquino reneged on a deal she had made with him to leave the presidency after 2 years in

office. In an interview with the Italian daily *CORRIERE DE LA SERRA*, Laurel said that before he accepted the candidacy for vice president, Mrs Aquino had promised him the political battle and she would assume a more symbolic role. [sentence as heard] Laurel resigned from his position as foreign minister in 1987 because of irreconcilable differences with the president. At the presentation of his resignation, Laurel said President Aquino told him that she no longer felt tied to her original promise after the February revolution. (?After denouncing) the Aquino government as corrupt and inadequate a month ago, Laurel announced that he had joined forces with opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile and founded the Union for National Action.

Aquino Reaffirms Refusal To Allow Marcos Return

BK0609104788 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today wished ousted ruler Ferdinand Marcos an advanced happy birthday and said she was praying God would give him the assistance to return the fortunes he stole during his 20-year rule.

In a brief news conference, Aquino also said she was standing by her previous position [that] she would allow Marcos to return from exile in Hawaii if the court directed it. She would exhaust all legal remedies to stop the issuance of such a directive. Marcos is facing charges. He illegally amassed up to \$10 billion while in office. The deposed president will mark his 71st birthday this Sunday in Hawaii.

Meantime, a big party is being prepared in Batac, Ilocos Norte, hometown of Marcos, where Marcos loyalists plan to make a birthday cake, the size of a basketball court.

President Aquino said the government is preparing against any unannounced Marcos return and is monitoring his movements, including the Batac celebration.

Says Return 'Unacceptable'

BK05104788 Manila PNA in English 0704 GMT
5 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept. 5 (OANA/PNA)—President Corazon C. Aquino rejected anew former President Ferdinand Marcos' return to the country, saying this would be unacceptable to most Filipinos.

In her regular radio program, "Ask the President," Aquino said the return of the former strongman might force people to stage demonstrations.

"In fact, some people had sent word to me that they would go out to the streets to protest the return of Marcos, so I think, its good for us to make this feeling known on the matter so that we will be properly guided," she said.

The issue of Marcos's return cropped up last week when he filed before the courts a motion to be allowed to return home and defend himself against charges of ill gotten wealth.

Mrs Aquino said she was bound to respect whatever the court decides on the cases of Marcos.

She reiterated, however, that since there has been no criminal charges filed against him, "there is really no necessity for the courts to call him."

Sends Birthday Wishes

HK0609075388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT
6 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept. 6 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino on Tuesday sent birthday wishes to her exiled predecessor, former President Ferdinand Marcos, but repeated that she would leave the issue of his return to the courts.

"I would like to wish Mr. Marcos a happy birthday," Mrs. Aquino told a news conference at the presidential palace. Mr. Marcos, now living in Hawaii, turns 71 on September 11.

"I would like to pray that God will give him the wisdom and understanding to think about the interest of the Filipino people and hopefully to return whatever he illegally acquired," Mrs. Aquino said.

"That is the best way he could be able to help our people," she added.

Mr. Marcos, deposed in a popular revolt in February 1986, has been seeking the Manila government's permission to return here to defend himself against pending graft charges.

Asked if she wished a longer life for Mr. Marcos, Mrs. Aquino said: "In the matter of wishing him longer life ... I leave the matter of one's length of life to the Almighty."

Mrs. Aquino said the government was monitoring Marcos supporters' plans to give him a big birthday bash in his native Ilocos Norte province in the north.

"As I have said, once criminal charges have been filed and the court will order the return of Marcos so he can be present to defend himself, then that is the time I will bow to the decision of the court," she said.

She said that "once criminal charges have been filed against Marcos, then it is every citizen's right to be present and to defend himself."

Mrs. Aquino said she was not under any obligation to take a stand on Mr. Marcos' motion that he be given travel documents to return.

The motion, filed before a special Anti-Graft Court here two weeks ago, was temporarily shelved after the courts gave Mr. Marcos 10 days to answer another motion filed by the Aquino government striking out his petition to return.

Mr. Marcos' mother Josefa, who died four months ago, has not yet been buried because of his request that the family wait for him to preside over her funeral.

The Aquino government has filed several civil suits against Mr. Marcos and his supporters, accusing them of stealing billions in dollars from official coffers during his 20 years in power, but has not yet filed any criminal case.

Philippine law requires the presence of the accused only in criminal cases.

Meanwhile, the former head of a government agency tasked with tracking down Mr. Marcos's wealth warned Tuesday that an ongoing government investigation of the agency jeopardized its attempts to recover the wealth allegedly stashed abroad.

Ramon Diaz, who resigned as head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) last month, said in a press statement that "the Marcos people are on the offensive," in fighting Manila's attempts to recover the wealth.

A joint executive-congressional investigation of the PCGG is currently probing charges by chief government lawyer Francisco Chavez, that PCGG agents used their positions to steal from Marcos-owned and controlled firms that they sequestered after Mr. Marcos was toppled.

Mr. Diaz charged that PCGG cases filed abroad were facing "great difficulties" from lawyers of Marcos supporters who were citing the current investigation of the PCGG in asking New York and Swiss courts to lift injunctions on Marcos property and bank deposits in those places.

Manila is seeking ownership over several office buildings in New York allegedly purchased by Mr. Marcos with government funds as well as trying to recover at least one billion dollars in cash deposited in Swiss banks by Mr. Marcos and his family.

Mr. Diaz's predecessor as PCGG chairman, Senate President Jovito Salonga had previously made similar warnings.

In his statement, Mr. Diaz charged Mr. Chavez lacked sufficient evidence against the PCGG and the competence to handle the investigation of that agency.

He appealed to both the executive and congress to "steer away from all attempts at further weakening the PCGG with baseless charges, to avoid wasting the prestige PCGG quietly but effectively earned in international tribunals."

Aquino's Brother Claims Marcos Behind Killing

*HK0509140688 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Senator Butz Aquino, the younger brother of slain Senator Ninoy Aquino, has expressed his belief that former President Marcos ordered the assassination of Ninoy. Senator Aquino made the statement after testifying in the retrial of the Aquino murder case.

During the hearing, Butz Aquino spoke of the anguish and sacrifices that the Aquino family made following the assassination of his older brother on the Manila International Airport tarmac last 21 August 1983.

In an interview with reporters after the hearing, Butz Aquino said: Anything that had to do with Ninoy in the past was conducted with the approval of former President Marcos, hence it is not possible that the deposed president had nothing to do with the crime.

Quezon Military on Red Alert for NPA Attack

*HK0509044688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] The military is on red alert in Quezon Province following reports that the NPA Banahaw Command is planning to launch an attack. Coronel Ferdinand Lagman, Quezon PC-INP chief, said that the plan to attack is allegedly in retaliation for the slaying of two NPA leaders several days ago. The killed NPA were Manolo Sigi alias Comrade Lulu, and Maria Asuncion Abuting alias Comrade Ines. Recovered from the two rebels were coded messages, a radio set, a .45 revolver pistol, and some photos of persons targeted for liquidation by the NPA.

Officer Says Military Gains Significant Ground

*BK0509075488 Manila PNA in English 0700 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Cotabato City, Philippines, Sept. 5 (OANA/PNA)—The military has gained significant grounds in immobilizing both communist and secessionist rebel groups in central and southeastern Mindanao regions.

Brig. Gen. Jose Cesar Capa said continuous tactical operations against rebel groups in southern Philippines have brought about large tolls, both personnel and tactical, against the enemies of the state.

Capa, chief of the Sixth Infantry Division based in the central Mindanao Maguindanao Province, said anti-terrorist offensives from January to June, this year, had engaged the enemy in 122 encounters.

These resulted in the killing of 162 communist and secessionist rebels and the capture of various high-powered firearms, explosives, and other rebel equipment, including 26 claymore mines, radios, binoculars, and hand grenades.

Capa added that the military had regained at least 74 infiltrated villages in the two regions from communist rebel hands.

More than 12,000 mass-based supporters of the communist New People's Army (NPA), he also reported have gone back to the folds of the law.

He said communist rebels are now suffering from loss of support such that most of the surrenders have complained of lack of food. Capa added that the rebels are also running out of ammunition.

However, Capa said, the rebels have killed at least 21 soldiers, 41 members of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), 16 volunteers, and 96 civilians, including children.

Meanwhile, Capa stressed that the military continues to honor the cease-fire agreement embodied in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement with the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front.

Muslim Insurgents Free Last of 28 Hostages
HK0409074788 Hong Kong AFP in English
0717 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Sept 4 (AFP)—Moslem separatists have released the remaining seven of 28 hostages they kidnapped last week in Basilan Island, south of here, a military report said Sunday.

The seven were left by Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) guerrillas at a pre-determined place late Saturday and were later picked up by a military patrol, the report said in this southern city.

The release of the hostages resulted from negotiations between the MNLF and Basilan Governor Gerry Salipuddin, a former MNLF leader, it said.

The report did not say whether any ransom was paid but quoted one of the hostages as saying he heard the MNLF turn down a ransom offer of 150,000 pesos (7,000 dollars) and insist on 500,000 pesos (24,000 dollars).

The MNLF kidnapped 28 Moslem and Christian bus passengers in Basilan island on August 27 apparently in retaliation for the bus company's refusal to pay the group extortion money.

Seventeen of the hostages were released a day after the kidnapping and another four were released Tuesday.

Predominantly Moslem Basilan Province is a stronghold of the MNLF which launched a bloody campaign in 1972 for a separate state in the south, where the country's Moslem minority is based.

Soldiers Hunt Muslim Band
BK0509075288 Manila PNA in English 0653 GMT
5 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept. 5 (OANA/PNA)—Soldiers fanned out in the island province of Basilan in southern Philippines to track down a Muslim secessionist rebel band that kidnapped 43 Christians last week.

The military operation followed the release of the remaining seven hostages by rebels belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The military said the remaining seven hostages were released unhurt Sunday. It was not known whether the families of the victims paid any ransom money.

Released were Mrs Myrna Cawli, her daughter Catherine, Mila Concepcion, Norina Flores, Elizabeth Pamaran, Carlito San Juan, and Arcadio Isma Jr. They were immediately taken to the Basilan provincial hospital for medical checkup.

Maj Gen Manuel Cacanando, area commander in Mindanao said he immediately ordered a battalions-tested marine brigade to go against the MNLF captors which may result in a major encounter between rebels and the military.

Thailand

Chatchai Returns From Malaysia, Views Talks
BK0309150988 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan and his party returned today at 1630 from a visit to Malaysia. Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, other cabinet ministers, Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, and other high-ranking military officers were at the airport to welcome the prime minister.

Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan held a press briefing on the outcome of his visit. He said that four major issues were brought up during his discussions with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. First, on the Cambodian issue, Chatchai reported to the Malaysian leader about his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the latter's pledge about Vietnam's plan to withdraw troops from Cambodia and Laos. Chatchai said both Thailand and Malaysia agreed to provide financial support to Vietnam depending on Vietnam's cooperation. Second, they talked about industrial cooperation, especially in the petrochemical industry. Third, they discussed the overlapping oil concession areas in the Gulf of Thailand, a problem between Thailand and Malaysia. Fourth, on the tourist industry, they discussed cooperation in tourism among close ASEAN neighbors like Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Chatchai Speaks on Relations With Indochina
BK0309013088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
3 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand will not establish formal trade links with Vietnam as long as Hanoi maintains troops in Kampuchea, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Maj-Gen [Major General] Chatchai, an advocate of closer trade ties with socialist Indochina, qualified Thailand's position during talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

Accompanied by his wife, Khunying Bonruen and an 11-member delegation, Maj-Gen Chatchai arrived in Malaysia for a two-day official visit in his first foreign trip as prime minister.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Maj-Gen Chatchai told Dr Mahathir Thailand's economic position on Indochina was unchanged.

"Formal trade ties with Vietnam can take place only after Hanoi withdraws its troops from Kampuchea," Mr Suwit quoted Maj-Gen Chatchai telling Dr. Mahathir.

On taking office last month, Maj-Gen Chatchai caused some concern among ASEAN countries by saying he considered Indochina a market and not a war zone.

Those countries have been bound by a policy to deny Vietnam economic benefits which would enable it to maintain its 120,000-strong occupation force.

"The Prime Minister has clarified that we will stick to the principle that Vietnam must withdraw its troops," said Mr Suwit.

Before leaving for Malaysia, Maj-Gen Chatchai said trade with Indochina had long existed on the private level and that he would look for channels to increase it.

ASEAN should not be surprised by Thai efforts to boost trade with Indochina, he said.

"We just want to be friendly with all neighbouring countries," he said. "Some ASEAN neighbours may be surprised and afraid we'll compete with them in this market."

Trade with Indochina has been limited by regulations. Trade with Laos at a national level requires Thai companies to register with the Foreign Trade Department and make cash deposits as a guarantee.

In cross-border transactions, provincial governors must approve requests by merchants and volume is limited to 20,00 baht a day for each.

Certain goods are classified as strategic and cannot be sent to Laos.

Trade restrictions were significantly eased by the last government, which reduced the strategic goods list from 200 items to 60.

All 17 northeastern provincial governors have now been authorised to approve trade requests by merchants instead of only two as in the past.

Foreign Ministry sources said Laos has yet to show flexibility in accommodating Thai traders, who must also consider whether Laos has sufficient foreign exchange to meet a rising trade volume.

Thai firms have been allowed to trade with Vietnam without state intervention, but many firms are concerned about policy toward Vietnam, since neither the Foreign nor Commerce ministries have been promoting business links with the country.

Maj-Gen Chatchai said that he would visit Laos, Vietnam and Burma but the trip to the first two socialist nations would depend on the political atmosphere.

"I'll have to look at the prevailing wind before making visits. I haven't been to Vietnam and Laos for more than 10 years and I'm keen to know how they look at present," he said.

Mr Suwit said Maj-Gen Chatchai and Dr Mahathir discussed bilateral matters, with emphasis on economic cooperation and Kampuchea.

Chatchai, Sitthi Reach Accord on Foreign Policy
BK0409040088 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[By the Political Desk]

[Text] Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan and his personal advisers have reached an accord with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on how to handle Indochina policy, generating an air of optimism that their past differences will gradually narrow, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The understanding has taken shape in a series of behind-the-scenes talks between Sitthi and Chatchai, Sitthi and PM's adviser M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat and Sitthi's chief aide, Lt Gen Charan Kunlawanit, and Chatchai's son, Kraisak Chunhawan.

The talks were part of an attempt to promote a semblance of unity in the country's handling of foreign policy. Confusion has prevailed since the formation of the Chatchai Cabinet in mid-August over Thailand's Indochina policy.

The sources said the results of the talks led to Chatchai's shifting his stance on trade ties with Vietnam and M.R. Sukhumphan's pledge to change his role from an outspoken critic of Sitthi to an adviser offering policy options for the prime minister.

On the other hand, the Foreign Ministry will readjust its ways and demonstrate more flexibility. The adjustment process includes a forthcoming "facelift" at the Department of Information at Saranrom Palace, which had been criticized for allegedly assuming a hardline posture on Indochina affairs.

Ambassador Sakthip Krairoek, in charge of American regional affairs, is tipped to replace Sarot Chawanawirat as Foreign Ministry's spokesman. Sarot's deputy will also be replaced in the annual reshuffle of ministerial officials next month.

But Sitthi has decided to retain Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi so as to ensure continuity of the basic policy objectives.

M.R. Kasemsamoson reportedly prefers to serve in an overseas posting this year before his mandatory retirement age of 60, but the minister asked him to remain in Bangkok for another year.

A clear sign of the adjustment within the administration surfaced Friday when Chatchai, accompanied by Sitthi on a two-day official trip to Kuala Lumpur, told his Malaysian counterpart, Dr Seri Mahathir Mohammad, that Thailand will not normalize trade ties with Hanoi unless the latter pulls out all troops from Kampuchea.

Returning to Bangkok yesterday, Chatchai also reaffirmed the previous Prem government's policy that Thailand will extend development assistance to Vietnam after the troop withdrawal takes place.

The linkage between normal trade and economic assistance and the resolution of the Kampuchean problem was formulated in the previous administration within the context of ASEAN's strategy to maintain international pressure on Vietnam. ASEAN hopes international political and economic pressure will force Vietnam to pull out its troops and accept a political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict.

When Chatchai assumed his premiership last month, he stated that he wanted to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace for Thailand's goods. As a result, Sitthi held an informal meeting with Chatchai and explained to the prime minister the political repercussions of the remark, fearing that business interests would take precedence over other concerns.

The Foreign Ministry was concerned that Chatchai's remark could be taken as a signal that Bangkok would abandon the strategy to maintain pressure on Hanoi.

Sitthi's positions are:

—Whereas the private sector is allowed to do business with Vietnam, Thailand will not as yet resume government-to-government trade with Vietnam.

—The government will not bestow on the private sector official blessings over its business relations with Vietnam. The Thai businessmen must face whatever risks accompany their dealings with Hanoi.

—No economic assistance will be given to Vietnam until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.

If Thailand as the front-line state and strong advocate of the strategy abandons its posture, its economically powerful allies, mainly Japan, will be armed with an excuse to do business with the Vietnamese and thus disrupt the international pressure on Vietnam. Foreign Ministry officials have said.

In his meeting with Sitthi in the middle of last month, M.R. Sukhumphan admitted that his roles would have to change from the past when he was an outspoken academic critic.

"He is aware that he is no longer only an academic and that he has a different role to play as PM's personal adviser. He made it clear that he will supply the premier with advice and let the premier decide," said one source who asked not to be identified.

M.R. Sukhumphan reportedly apologized to Sitthi for airing offensive remarks about the foreign minister, who is a close friend of the PM's adviser's father.

Foreign Ministry and security officials told THE NATION that they believe Chatchai's reconciliation with Sitthi's stands signals an encouraging trend of a more unified foreign policy emerging.

National Security Council Secretary-General Suwit Suthanukun said he is optimistic that the two schools of thoughts in the government will gradually narrow their differences.

"Take the United States as an example, many political challengers usually make campaign pledges that they will bring about dramatic policy changes—but when they assume power, they receive more comprehensive information and adjust their perspective to the reality," he said.

"I don't think a shift in the Indochina policy is among the list of Chatchai's top priorities in running the administration," said the official who asked for anonymity.

Traders 'Hit Hard' by Fighting at Burma Border
*BK0609005288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 6 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Three Pagoda Pass—Several hundred Thai traders and their families have been hit hard by the closure of this black market town two months ago amid fighting between Karen and Mon minority groups.

Many of the families have been forced to evacuate their homes in the Kanchanaburi district of Sangkhla after the minority rebels began fighting for control of the lucrative trading post.

"We want the market opened so we can go back to our shophouses and trade," said businessman Puk Selanon.

While an uneasy truce is now in place, Thai territory opposite the pass has been declared off-limits by security officials. Traders cannot pass the military checkpoint at Songkaria village, 18 km inside Thailand, because the 20 sq km area that juts into Burma is littered with landmines.

Mr Puk, who has been living with other traders in makeshift shelters since the fighting started, says he has lost goods worth more than 80,000 baht.

The Karen and Mon, who formerly shared in the border trade became engaged in heavy fighting when their territorial dispute could not be resolved.

More than 60 rebels and civilians on both sides were killed, and more than 100 injured, while hundreds have fled to Sangkhla Buri district.

The fighting damaged most Thai houses and government offices, including the Border Patrol Police camps near the black market town.

Trader Damrong Pungbangkadi, who supplies several million baht worth of goods, said the market is "like a cemetery" and villages in a 30 km radius are affected.

Smuggled goods worth several hundred million baht move through the pass each year, with the Mon collecting a five percent tax and the Karen seven percent.

Another trader, Prem Thongyothin, said he earned 8,000 to 10,000 baht a month selling goods to smugglers from Burma who wanted essentials such as seasoning powder, slippers, bicycles, textiles and medicine.

In its heyday, hundreds of ox carts from Burma with several hundred traders visited the market weekly.

Mr Prem said: "Many border traders have had to shift to other trading channels as a result of the problem."

Mr Damrong, who is also deputy chief of the Sangkhla Buri District defence volunteers, said the traders were not interested in politics but wanted the Mon and Karen to settle their differences.

According to Dr Tu Ja Manam, secretary for foreign affairs of the National Democratic Front, in which 10 rebel groups are members, the problem would be settled soon.

A ceasefire has been agreed upon and the groups will withdraw their troops 2 km from their current positions and avoid confrontation.

Thai security officers have asked the groups to stay 7 km from the border, and defuse the landmines they planted.

Brig Saw Yu Paw, the Karen commander responsible for the pass area, said he has been assigned by Karen National Union president Gen Bo Mya to maintain peace on the Burmese side of the pass.

The Karen claim the area belongs to them and not the Mon.

New Mon State Party vice president Nai Nonla and Mon National Liberation Army commander Nai Toe Mon said they want to live in peace with the Karen.

Negotiations will be held soon between the two sides said. Nai Nonla said the talks are scheduled for the end of this month.

Authorities Keep Border Closed
*BK0509015688 Bangkok THE NATION
in English 5 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] Mae Sai, Chiang Rai—Food shortages worsened in a Burmese border town opposite here as Thai authorities yesterday turned down a Burmese request to reopen a border checkpoint that was closed last Wednesday [31 August].

Maung Saung, chief of Tachelaik, a district of Kyain Toung province, crossed the border into Mae Sai yesterday to make a formal request for the border reopening.

Maung Saung told Chai Chaiyanon, chief of Mae Sai district, that there was a severe shortage of foodstuffs and basic commodities in his town which has been hit by anti-government demonstrations in the past week.

But Thai authorities turned down the request, saying that the border will be reopened when the situation in Burma returns to normal.

Prices of basic commodities in Tachelaik have reportedly shot up markedly. An egg which used to cost 2 baht has doubled to 4 baht while fuel shot from 10 to 20 baht per litre.

"The price of everything just went up," said a Thai merchant with contacts in Tachelaik.

A large crowd of Burmese gathered at the closed border gate yesterday afternoon, pleading for Thai authorities to allow them to cross into Thailand.

Several Burmese managed to sneak across the Mae Sai River separating the two countries into Mae Sai district to buy basic commodities. Thai authorities did not make attempts to stop them.

Normally, Burmese and Thais cross back and forth between Tachelaik and Mae Sai for trading or shopping.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said over the weekend that Thailand decided to seal the border for fear of effects from the unrest in Burma.

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach Receives U.S. Congressmen *BK0609155988 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA OANA Sept. 6—A group of U.S. congressmen led by Mickey Leland (Dem-Texas) arrived here on Sept. 4 for a two-day visit to Vietnam.

The guests also included Solomon Ortiz and Albert G. Bustamante, both Democrats, and some congress officials.

While here, it was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Host and guests exchanged views on the issues of mutual concern. The guests also visited some places in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

TASS Cited on Beijing Talks on Cambodia *BK0309114988 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev left Beijing for home on Friday [2 September] after finishing the third Soviet-Chinese talks on the Kampuchean issue.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, before his departure from Beijing, Mr Rogachev told Chinese and foreign newsmen that he was satisfied with the results of the talks. Mr Rogachev also said that the important thing is that the Soviet Union and China have sat for negotiations and started their serious panel discussion on the solution to the Kampuchean issue. However, there still serious differences between the two sides, Mr Rogachev added.

Soviet Official Cited on PRC Talks

BK0609123588 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] The Soviet Union is satisfied with the recent working session between the Soviet Union and China on questions concerning a solution to the Kampuchea issue. Speaking at a press conference on 5 September, Mr Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said: The Sino-Soviet talks took place in a constructive atmosphere. Both sides expressed their wish for an early and fair settlement to the questions around the Kampuchea issue. Mr Gerasimov said: The coming meeting of the working group in Jakarta to study all aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, the coming talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris, and the recent informal meeting in Jakarta are of great significance.

Vo Chi Cong Departs for DPRK Celebrations

BK0209133988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] At the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government, a Vietnamese party-state delegation led by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, left Hanoi on 2 September for Pyongyang for the celebrations of the DPRK's 40th founding anniversary.

The delegation was seen off by Comrades Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State; Le Quang Dao, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and chief of the VPA General Staff; Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and director of the VPA General Political Department; Dam Quang Trung and Vu Oanh, secretaries of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other high-ranking cadres.

Also on hand were DPRK Charge d'Affaires Kim Yong-pil and Soviet Ambassador Kachin.

National Day Greetings From USSR, LPDR, PRK
*BK0509163988 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5—Vietnamese leaders have received warmest greetings from the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea on the 43rd August Revolution (August 19) and National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Sept. 2).

The message sent from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, reads:

"With its consistent foreign policy of peace, Vietnam has always stood shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, actively struggling to prevent a nuclear war and affirming a new political thinking in international affairs. The constructive initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have opened good prospects for making healthy the situation in Southeast Asia and considerably contributed to consolidating the security and developing the friendly cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

"The Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which have been constantly consolidated by the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation whose 10th anniversary will be celebrated this year, have been greatly serving the two countries' basic interests and peace and socialism. The on-going process of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the current process of renovation in Vietnam have created new possibilities of raising the efficiency of the cooperation and deepening the concerted actions between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the international arena. The recent meeting between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh has reaffirmed the determination of the two parties and peoples to promote their time-tested fraternal friendship."

The message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of Laos, and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, says:

"The achievements and successes recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people in the recent past have directly contributed to the growth and steadiness of the three Indochinese countries as well as the socialist community and to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world over.

"We note with great joy that the special ties, the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have unceasingly and fruitfully developed."

In their joint message Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the PRK; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"The great and splendid victory of the August Revolution and the emergence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on September 2, 1945 was a brilliant victory of historic significance gained by the fraternal Vietnamese people, which ushered in a new era for the Vietnamese nation, the era of independence and freedom, as well as a new period of repeated successes of the revolution of Kampuchea and Laos. It is the success of the correct line of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh.

"The party, government and entire people of Kampuchea pledge to strive with all their mind and strength for the evergreen of the special militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in order to defend the independence and freedom of each country and for the cause of their respective socialist construction."

Review of Southeast Asia Situation

BK0609134588 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Station "review of developments after the jakarta informal meeting"]

[Text] Observers unanimously held that the results of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] greatly influenced the situation in Southeast Asia. In fact, after the JIM, the trend for dialogue in the region has further developed and become an irreversible trend and a prospect to solve the Kampuchea issue in the near future. Here is our review of developments after the JIM.

Within a month after the Jakarta informal meeting the situation in the region has greatly changed to the surprise of the world public. Noteworthy is the change in the relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. The Yugoslav news agencies TANJUG on 28 August remarked that a new page had been turned in the relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. Following the JIM, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar bin Baba and Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar of Malaysia visited Vietnam. In the same period, Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko also made a tour of Vietnam. These trips were successful. Meanwhile, receiving visiting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan expressed Thailand's will to turn Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea into a trade partner. Earlier, on 4 August the Thai prime minister declared that he will actively improve the relations between Thailand and the Indochina countries and hoped to turn them into his country's market. For her part, President of the Philippines Mrs Corazon Aquino affirmed that Vietnam and

the Philippines have conditions and possibilities to improve their bilateral relations. She held that at present the two countries should increase chances of mutual contact by exchanging visiting delegations. At a press conference on 1 September, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry recalled that these events took place after the JIM. This promises fine prospects for further development of the relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries for mutual benefit and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Worthy of note is that after the Jakarta informal meeting, the settlement of the Kampuchea issue is within reach. Concerned parties, the majority of countries in the region, a number of countries with a positive attitude, and big international organizations have actively contributed to seeking a solution to the Kampuchea issue. Two weeks after the Jakarta Informal Meeting, the second meeting of senior officials of the nonaligned countries on the Kampuchea issue was held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, to acknowledge the results of the Jakarta meeting and to voice support for it. The Harare meeting also discuss the setting up of a nonaligned committee on Kampuchea. In India, on 11 August, President Venkataraman said that India will do all it can to seek a reasonable political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

More particularly, in late August the Soviet Union and China met for the first time in Beijing to discuss the Kampuchea issue. The Soviet news agency TASS quoted Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev as saying that though there are some differences, the important thing is that the two countries had sat down for talks and serious talks had begun on different questions relating to the Kampuchea issue.

In Southeast Asia, mass media, particularly the Thai newspaper THE NATION in late July called on ASEAN countries to readjust their position so as to actively contribute to an early settlement of the Kampuchea issue. Meanwhile, on 13 August, Khieu Samphan forwarded a so-called peace plan for the Kampuchea issue. But with the present situation in Kampuchea the peace plan of the Khmer Rouge is but a discordant note. What people are concerned about now is the meeting of the working group on 17 October in Jakarta and the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting scheduled to be held in Paris in November. Prince Sihanouk has said that his meeting with the PRK is the only way to put an end to the current conflict in Kampuchea. In his interview with Vietnam News Agency on 30 August, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that development after the Jakarta meeting and the present situation in Kampuchea have paved the way the settlement of the Kampuchea issue in the near future. That is also the hope of progressive public opinion the world over.

Military Strength Reportedly To Be Halved
OW0609045688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 6 KYODO—Vietnam plans to slash its armed forces, reducing the level of the regular Army

to "around 1 percent" of the population, Vietnamese Government and military sources said Tuesday.

Vietnam currently has a 1.26-million-strong Army, and the 1 percent target would mean halving the armed force to 600,000-700,000.

The sources told KYODO News Service that implementation of the troop reduction plan will depend on the military situation on the Vietnamese - Chinese border and will take several years to accomplish.

The formal troop-cutting plan will be announced in 1990, the year when all Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from Kampuchea, the sources said.

The sources denied reports that Vietnam was also planning to pull its troops from Laos, saying it has no such plan.

The sources said the government has worked out the military reduction program in order to put the demobilized military into civilian production and boost the ailing economy.

Another objective is to demonstrate that Vietnam is not a hegemonic country as alleged by some countries, the sources said.

Vietnam has a population of 60 million and the regular army is estimated by Western military experts at 1.26 million strong.

According to Vietnamese military authorities, Vietnam has 50,000 troops stationed in Kampuchea and 20,000 in Laos.

92 Party Members Disciplined in Tay Ninh
BK0409070888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] In Tay Ninh Province, various basic party organizations, the authorities, and mass organizations dealt with 144 negative cases; 70 of them were stagnant cases left over from previous years. Most of these cases involved the embezzlement of socialist property, usurpation of capital, waste of state materials and goods, and negligence in implementing financial and management principles. Disciplinary action was taken against 92 party members who violated party discipline; 45 of them were expelled from the party.

Chau Thanh, Hoa Thanh, Tan Bien, Ben Cau Districts, and Tay Ninh City have dealt with many embezzlement cases and collected more than 30 million dong for the state budget. To date, however, many major negative cases have not been dealt with decisively. These include cases involving the provincial food corporation, the lottery office, and the Hoa Thanh District Construction Material Supply Corporation.

Australia

Proposed Constitution Changes Rejected by Voters

BK0309141488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT
3 Sep 88

[Text] Canberra, Sept 3 (AFP)—Australian voters Saturday rejected four proposed constitutional changes in a referendum that would have changed the country's political course for years to come if accepted.

More than 10.3 million Australians voters were asked to agree to longer terms for Parliament, fairer electoral distribution, recognition of local government and changes to existing provisions for religious freedom, compensation laws and the right to trial by jury.

Attorney-General Lionel Bowen conceded late Saturday that the Labor government had been defeated on all four questions in the referendum.

Mr. Bowen, who spearheaded the government's referendum campaign, told reporters that the result "is likely to mean the end of any further move for constitutional reform for at least a decade."

Changes 'Overwhelmingly' Defeated

BK0409063288 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] The prime minister said Australians have confirmed their traditional reluctance to accept change in rejecting proposed changes to the Constitution. All four proposals put to the people in a referendum yesterday were defeated overwhelmingly. Three of the four have suffered the lowest level of support for any proposed change since the Constitution was adopted in 1901.

The four proposals were for maximum terms of 4 years for both houses of Federal Parliament, for fair and democratic elections, for recognition of local government, and for incorporating religious freedoms and other rights in the Constitution.

The opposition which campaigned against the proposals says people heeded its warnings. Seventy-seven percent of the votes have been counted, and no new figures will be issued until Tuesday [6 September].

AFP Reports Issues Involved

BK0209111588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT
2 Sep 88

[Text] Canberra, Sept 2 (AFP)—Australians will vote Saturday in four constitutional referendums which could change the country's political course for years to come.

More than 10.3 million Australians are required by law to vote on four amendments to the Constitution proposed by Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Labor government.

Voters will be asked to agree to longer terms for Parliament, fairer electoral distribution, recognition of local government and changes to existing provisions for religious freedom, compensation laws and the right to trial by jury.

The conservative opposition parties have said they are opposed to all four amendments and opinion polls predict that only the referendum question on fairer elections has any real prospect of gaining acceptance.

So far this century Australians have approved only eight out of 38 constitutional amendments, which need to be passed by a majority of voters in the majority of the country's states and territories to become law.

Political analysts said the government's bid to extend the maximum parliamentary term from three to four years was likely to founder on the cynicism of voters, who have had to participate in three general elections in the past five years.

But the freedom of religion proposition has drawn most argument, with opponents saying its wording could lead to restrictions rather than an extension of the rights this country currently enjoys.

Australia's Roman Catholic bishops have spoken out strongly against the religious amendment, as have a number of Anglican leaders from the country's other major church.

The propositions, as they will be put to the voters, are: To provide for four-year (instead of three-year) maximum term for the federal Parliament. To provide for "fair and democratic" parliamentary elections throughout Australia. To give constitutional recognition to local government. And to "extend the right to trial by jury, to extend freedom of religion, and to ensure fair terms for any person whose property is acquired by any government."

Analysts said the government's campaign for a "yes" vote had been seriously hampered by the country's preoccupation with the Asian immigration debate and the highly inflammatory material contained in documents allegedly leaked from the Foreign Affairs Department.

They said that if voters said no to all four questions it could lead to Mr. Hawke calling his next election later than widely expected in the second half of next year.

On the other hand analysts said four yes votes would seriously embarrass opposition leader John Howard, who has taken a political gamble by calling for a "no" vote on propositions which really fit in with his Liberal Party's own policies.

Results of the four referendums should be known Saturday night.

Strike Shuts Down Major Port Facilities

BK0509081488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT
5 Sep 88

[Text] Sydney, Sept 5 (AFP)—A strike by more than 10,000 waterfront workers hit all major Australian ports Monday, the Australian Chamber of Shipping said.

Mark Bradbury, acting executive director of the Chamber, said 33 ships at mainland capital-city ports were affected by the indefinite strike which would cost at least 1.3 million Australian dollars (one million U.S.) a day.

Waterside Workers Federation General-Secretary Tas Bull said the strike concerned pension scheme payments by shipping-industry employers. The strike also involves stevedoring and clerical unions working the waterfront.

Mr. Bull said the dispute was confined to capital-city ports.

"Exemptions have been granted to regional ports, rural cargoes (such as grain), coastal and passenger ships," he said.

The strike will halt coal shipments from Brisbane and Newcastle, although an exemption may be considered depending on the duration of the strike, Mr. Bull told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The Arbitration Commission, the national wage-setting council, will meet Tuesday [6 September] to hear the dispute.

Mr. Bradbury said the strike would cost each ship 40,000 Australian dollars (32,000 U.S.) a day in lost shipping time.

There were nine ships either berthed or awaiting berth at Port Melbourne at noon (0200 GMT), seven at Port Botany, five at Port Jackson and four ships each at Fremantle, Adelaide and Brisbane, Mr. Bradbury said.

Strike action last closed major Australian ports from July 26 in a 48-hour stoppage involving tug boat operators.

Fiji

Soviet-Made Weapons Uncovered by Security Forces

BK0509065888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Security forces in Fiji have recovered two Soviet-built heavy machineguns believed to be part of weapons shipments smuggled into the country in April. A police spokesman says the guns were found in Nandi by a civilian near a sports stadium.

The find comes less than a week after five assault rifles were located in the town of (Barre) following an anonymous tipoff.

New Zealand

Ruling Party Conference Called 'Most Successful'

BK0509140988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT
5 Sep 88

[By Robert Lowe]

[Text] Dunedin, New Zealand, Sept 5 (AFP)—The ruling Labour Party's annual conference, which began amid fears of a public rift between the right and left wings, ended Monday [5 September] as one of the most successful in recent years, observers said.

The party faces falling membership, debt reported in the media as being close to one million New Zealand dollars (600,000 U.S.) and concerns about the social effects of the government's free market policies.

In addition, opinion polls last week put the opposition National Party 16 percentage points ahead of Labour.

But observers said there was a feeling of accord and conciliation during the conference, which opened here Friday.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, closing the four-day meeting in this South Island city Monday, said the party had attained a new maturity.

He said Labour represented a diverse range of views and its delegates needed to continue to debate issues without forming factions.

"Last year, I warned this conference against the development of factions on the Australian model...despite our difficulties in the intervening year, those formal factions have not emerged and I hope they do not," he said.

Mr. Palmer said there had been a new surge of co-operation and consensus.

He was referring to an accord reached during the conference, whereby the government would consult with the party over any policy matters that went beyond the manifesto.

The agreement staved off debate on the government's accountability to the party.

The prevailing view in Dunedin that the government had come out well from the conference was mirrored by market reaction, which saw the New Zealand dollar rise.

Diplomatic Relations With Nicaragua Completed
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[Text] Wellington, Sept 5 (AFP)—New Zealand said Monday that it had completed establishing diplomatic ties with Nicaragua, with its ambassador resident in Mexico presenting his credentials in Managua.

Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall said Nicaragua accredited an ambassador, resident in Tokyo, to New Zealand last month.

"This extension of our overseas representation reflects New Zealand's growing interest in the South American continent," he said in a statement.

New Zealand said last November that it intended establishing diplomatic relations with five Central American countries—Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras.

Its ambassador in Mexico, Mr Rodney Denham, is already accredited to Costa Rica, and Mr. Marshall said applications for his accreditation to the three remaining countries had been lodged.

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